

THE NAPANEE

Historical Society

Vol. LVII] No 1 -E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY,

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio :—Dundas Street.

384

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given not to land on any docks of the Independent Order of Foresters' Island, Deseronto, after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and not before 7 o'clock in the forenoon. People desiring to do business after hours must obtain a permit from the Superintendent of the Dominion Salvage & Wrecking Co. Ltd. All persons failing to comply with this notice will be prosecuted. By order.

C. LURIE.

Superintendent.

52 c

DOXSEE & CO.

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

TRIMMED HATS

at Reduced Prices

UNTRIMMED 1.49
VELVET SHAPES

NEW BLOUSES

in Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe, in all the newest styles. In white, flesh, maize and Black. All sizes.

NECKWEAR

Georgette Crepe Collars, in pointed and square effects. Stock collars in Net, Lace and Crepe.

Ladies' and Children's

Wool Sets, Cap and Scarf. In blue, melore and white.

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1864

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Ret and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292
Total Deposits.....92,102,072
Total Assets.....121,130,558

MR. GRANGE ACCEPTS MR. PAUL'S CHALLENGE OUR VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN

JOINT MEETING TO BE HELD IN ARMOURIES ON LAST NIGHT OF CAMPAIGN.

The Independent Liberal candidate, Mr. Edward W. Grange has welcomed the opportunity to discuss the issues of the campaign at a joint public meeting in the Armouries, Napanee, on the closing night of the campaign.

In reply to Mr. Paul's open letter of last week, given, by the way, to the local paper representing only one side of politics, Mr. Grange wrote on Saturday last the following letter:—

Dec. 1st, 1917.

W. J. Paul, Esq.,
Napanee.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of November 28th, challenging me to meet you "face to face" at a joint public meeting in the Armouries, Napanee, on Saturday night, Dec. 15th, was received to-day on my return from the northern part of the county. I at once accord you the courtesy of a reply. And may I be permitted to draw attention to the fact that my letter to you of Oct. 22nd suggesting, in accordance with your professed principles, that we "drop partyism in Lennox and Addington and get together with the common aim of assisting unity of war effort and war sacrifice", still remains unanswered. Why it was unanswered, can only be explained on the assumption that you were not really prepared to drop partyism or trust your chances for re-nomination to any convention of the electors of this county representing both parties and all classes of the community whose sole aim would be to agree upon the best man available to represent this riding in the new Parliament. That assumption is strengthened by the fact that every appointment made by you since then in connection with the election machinery, over one hundred in all, has been a purely partisan appointment.

I am not aware that I have been indulging in any "mud slinging" or "knifing in the back", either in my public meetings or in the press, as you intimate with a considerable degree of irritation. I have merely been trying to present the issues before the electors by appeal to reason, to facts and to the record of the past six years. Because you have turned your back on that record, and in your public speeches decline to discuss it, under the specious excuse that a new government has been formed, does not absolve you of responsibility for the mistakes of the past, nor does my drawing attention to the past war

mismanagement and graft, the profiteering and the lack of courageous and honest statesmanship, mean that I am "slinging mud" or "knifing you" *pue sasou pue, aul, xpaq aq u lame ducks* to which you refer, al-lude, I suppose, to my criticism of administrative mismanagement under your leader Sir Robert Borden in connection with the purchase of war horses in Nova Scotia. You doubtless remember that one of the horses purchased by the Government for Ninety Dollars had been traded a few days before for "a drake and two ducks."

As to diverting public opinion by referring to "brass buttons", possibly you mean my criticism of the political pull and favoritism in the appointment of officials to the civil service and of the seven thousand surplus officers who never got beyond England.

You say in your letter that the real issue before the public is the "Militia Service Act." I presume this is an inadvertent mistake for the Military Service Act. The Militia Service Act is, to my mind, a much better Act than the Military Service Act, since it provides for allocating men to war service at home as well as for the front, and would thereby provide a means of meeting a most vital war need, namely the securing of men for work on the farm, thus meeting the urgent and dire need of the Allies for more food.

I shall be glad to accept your proposal for a joint meeting in the Armouries, on the evening of December 15th. I had made other arrangements for that evening but will cancel them. The Mayor of Napanee will be a fitting Chairman. We can doubtless arrange a fair method of dividing the time equally between us. I would suggest fifty minutes for each of us with ten minutes each for reply. I shall be glad to arrange details with you personally or through our representatives.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD W. GRANGE.

In accordance with the above letter arrangements have been made for a joint meeting in the armouries on Saturday night, Dec. 15th. Mayor Denison will preside, and Mr. Paul and Mr. Grange will be the sole speakers, dividing the time equally between them. It promises to be a rousing meeting, and a great crowd is expected.

The Express is in favor of a re-Union Government, in order that the elements in Canada may be united the one great task of winning the war, but we cannot favor the kind Union Government that is now being foisted on Canada, which is nothing more or less than the old Borden Government bolstered up on the eve of dissolution in order that, buttressed by every legal (or illegal) device which could be forced through a gagged Parliament, the will of the people may be thwarted and the Borden forces given a new lease of power.

For three years of the war a Government which did not represent but rather misrepresented the Conservative party was supreme at Ottawa, amidst a carnival of corruption and stupidity Canada has been trying to do its part. There was no leader, war effort, and had it not been for the work of the civilian population in the matter of recruiting we would not have in France to-day the arm of volunteers who have brought us glory to the land of the maple and given such valorous assistance to the Empire and its allies. In the matter of war contracts graft has been rampant, and while the people have been urged to economize, conserve and produce, the Government has been spending money lavishly on patronage with the Quebec and Saguenay and C.N.R. deals as the crowning crime against the people. There has been no effort to organize the country for war service, and the Government refused to use its own plants for the production of munitions, fearing to enter into competition with its friend. While our boys are fighting and suffering and dying for us for \$1.10 a day, fed on bacon which has yielded Sir Joseph Flavelle a profit of eight per cent. in one year, there has been no effort made in Canada to bring about equality of sacrifice. Whithousands of homes have been deprived of loved ones the rich grow richer and sacrifice nothing.

A systematic effort has been made to set race against race for political purposes, and Quebec has been practically ostracized by the present Government, its every effort toward war organization in that province being undertaken in a way calculated to arouse resentment. For the first ten years of the war not a single member of the Borden Government made a recruiting speech in the province of Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his lieutenants alone made any appeal. For three years the Opposition Parliament, representing nearly half of the Canadian people, was completely ignored, the Government being determined to make it a Tory war effort to finish, and during the last session the closure was invoked repeatedly to gag Parliament, with such iniquitous measures as the railway deals mentioned above, the franchise act and other objectionable legislation was forced through the House with the object of legislating the party back to power.

The plea for a second extension of the Parliamentary term having failed Sir Robert Borden...

S. O. S. Sent Out:

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1861

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292
Total Deposits.....92,102,072
Total Assets.....121,130,558

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch,
E. R. CHECKLEY Mgr.

Yarker Branch,
R. M. MACPHERSON, Mgr.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

DIVIDEND NO. 18

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the six months ending November 30th, 1917, and that same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and all its Branches on or after the 2nd day of January, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 17th day of December to the 31st day of December, both inclusive.

By order of the board.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, November 13th, 1917.

Don't Forget!

I am open to buy all kinds of
Grain Seeds and Beans,
Hay, Straw and Potatoes,
in small or Car Lots
AT TOP PRICES.

And have For Sale

Flour, Bran, Shorts, and Mixed
Feeds, Meal, Oil Cake, and
Cotton Seed.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked
with First-Class Goods.—A call
will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

trying to present the issues before the electors by appeal to reason, to facts and to the record of the past six years. Because you have turned your back on that record, and in your public speeches decline to discuss it, under the specious excuse that a new government has been formed, does not absolve you of responsibility for the mistakes of the past, nor does my drawing attention to the past war

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S. O. S. Sent Out: Soldier Vote Slipping

"The Morning Advertiser," London, Ont.
Wednesday, December 5th

The most striking sensation of the present political campaign came to The Advertiser last night when it was made known that the Canadian soldiers overseas are against Borden and the Union Government, and that a cry for the lifeline to save the election overseas has been sent out to the Liberal-Unionist newspapers of the country.

On Sunday G. F. Pearson, publisher of the Halifax Chronicle, a Unionist newspaper supporter, wired to Joseph E. Atkinson, owner of the Toronto Daily Star, and one of the fathers of "Union," a statement to the effect that the soldier vote was likely to be cast "very strongly against union government." Mr. Atkinson at once took up the burden, and sent copies of the "S. O. S." to some scores of Ontario newspapers, which were believed to be supporters of the Borden Administration.

The Advertiser secured one of these telegrams, and, believing that the people should have this glimpse of conditions at the front and in England AS THEY ACTUALLY EXIST, and not as the Borden press would have it appear, herewith gives it publication.

THROWING OUT THE LIFELINE

Mr. Pearson's telegram to Mr. Atkinson, which Mr. Atkinson passed on to other "Union" newspapers, is as follows:

J. E. Atkinson, The Star, Toronto: Halifax, Dec. 2.—Trustworthy advice received here from overseas indicate VERY STRONG RESENTMENT AMONG THE SOLDIERS AT THE TREATMENT WHICH THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED FROM PERLEY AND THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

This feeling, coupled with war weariness, is LIKELY TO RESULT IN THEIR VOTING VERY STRONGLY AGAINST UNION GOVERNMENT. BORDEN BEING VERY GENERALLY CONDEMNED.

What do you think of the idea of Liberal newspapers supporting the principles of union government, joining in a cable message to overseas forces to the effect that our attitude had been dictated by our desire to back up the boys at the front, and that, we believe, if returned to power, the Union Government will become an effective instrument TO REMEDY THE INTOLERABLE CONDITIONS WHICH HAVE SO FAR OBTAINED. Message to be published prominently in all the British papers. If you agree, will you take the matter up with Ontario papers? Am wiring Dafoe (editor of the Winnipeg Free Press). Please advise if possible what you think.

G. FRED PEARSON,
Halifax Chronicle.

NOTE OF APPRECIATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY
OF LENOX AND ADDINGTON

The Executive Committee in charge of the Victory Loan Campaign for this county congratulate the county upon the magnificent total of \$1,025,750 subscribed, being an amount considerably in excess of ten per cent. of the total assessment of the whole county for municipal purposes and being at the rate of one subscription to every ten of the population and the percentage of total subscriptions to the total assessment being the highest in the Province.

The Committee further wish especially to thank the Chairman and members of the Publicity, Transportation, Speakers' and other Committees and the many volunteer workers for their splendid and hearty co-operation.

W. A. GRANGE, Chairman.

K. M. PRINGLE, Organizer

D. McLEW, Secretary.

Victory Loan Committee
Lennox and Addington.

STELLA.

The steamer Rideau Queen made her last trip of the season to the city on Nov. 24th. The steamer Wolfe Islander, it is expected, will make one trip before Christmas from the Island to the city.

Joseph Bray made a trip to Picton in his motor boat on Friday.

The ladies of St. Alban's and Christ's church, Emerald, held their annual bazaar, supper and dance in Victoria hall on Wednesday afternoon and evening. The attendance was large. The proceeds amounted to over \$100.

The members of the above named churches and the residents in general will be pleased to learn that the rector, Rev. J. C. Dixon, is improving rapidly, and expects to be well in a short time. Mr. Dixon has been undergoing treatment for some time past in Montreal.

L. R. Neilson, who has canvassed the island in the interests of the Victory Loan, has secured over \$50,000.

Hugh Filson has moved into his new house on the north shore.

Visitors: Pte. S. Cochrane of the C.A.S.C., Kingston, at William Cochrane's; E. Findley, Collins Bay, spent a few days with his father, James Findley last week.

Blackleg Vaccine always fresh at WALLACE'S, the leading Drug Store. Mail orders sent by return mail.

Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his lieutenants alone made any appeal for three years the Opposition in Parliament, representing nearly half of the Canadian people, was completely ignored, the Government being determined to make it a Tory war for start to finish, and during the last session the closure was invoked repeatedly to gag Parliament, while such iniquitous measures as the railway deals mentioned above, the franchise act and other objectionable legislation was forced through the House with the object of legislating the party back to power.

The plea for a second extension of the Parliamentary term having failed, Sir Robert Borden found himself forced to go to the country, and at once there was a scurry to get under cover "Union" Government forthwith became popular, Cabinet Ministers were ready to efface themselves to make way for others rather than be effaced by an irate electorate, and every device known to the politician was invoked to buttress the party against the impending disaster. The woe of four provinces were disfranchised despite their noble war efforts, and the vote given only to those having near of kin overseas; 50,000 or more citizens who were given naturalization papers in good faith under the law of the land were told that they were disloyal and that a solemn contract made with them by the Canadian Government was no better than "scrap of paper;" provision was made to apply the votes of the soldier overseas, not in the constituency which they came from, but wherever they might be most needed in the interest of Conservative candidates.

The press has passed to the control of the big interests and, with the country thus throttled, we are on the threshold of an election. When the inside history of recent events at Ottawa and in other parts of the country becomes public it will reveal the greatest conspiracy ever perpetrated under popular government to defeat the will of the people. We are fighting for democracy abroad, and the light of democracy at home has been all but extinguished. The Express favors Union Government, but we cannot endorse a reconstructed Borden Government for a renewal of power at this time. The people cannot forget the record of the past six years, and they must not be deprived of the opportunity of passing judgment on those who, afraid of that judgment have gone to such outrageous lengths to legislate themselves back to power. All the discarded Ministers have been given fat jobs and will continue to live on the people, who are not given a chance to dismiss them through the ballot box. Those who remain, with the men whom they have influence to join them, must assume the full responsibility, and despite all the outrageous manipulation of the election machinery we are convinced that the people will succeed in ousting them from office. Union Government should have come after, and not at the eve of an election.

The "win-the-election party" is the proper name for the aggregating which is being foisted on the country without any reference to the people and its return in the coming election would mean another five years of Government by the big interests which have controlled Canada under Borden.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

10c. will be added to every account if rendered again. Any not paid before Xmas will be placed with a collector.

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE

If your hens are not laying now you are losing money on them. To get best results feed "Hen's Poultry Panacea." WALLACE'S are agents for Napanee.

NANEE EXPRESS

CANADA—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1917

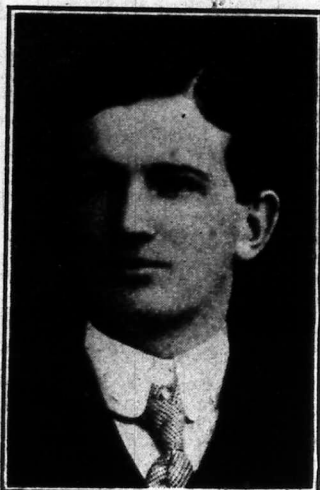
\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

OUR VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN

The Express is in favor of a real union Government, in order that all elements in Canada may be united in the one great task of winning the war, but we cannot favor the kind of union Government that is now being insisted on Canada, which is nothing more or less than the old Borden Government bolstered up on the eve of dissolution in order that, buttressed by every legal (or illegal) device which could be forced through a gagged Parliament, the will of the people may be thwarted and the Borden forces given a new lease of power. For three years of the war a Government which did not represent but rather misrepresented the Conservative party was supreme at Ottawa, and amidst a carnival of corruption and duplicity Canada has been trying to do its part. There was no leader in the effort, and had it not been for the work of the civilian population the matter of recruiting we would not have in France to-day the army volunteers who have brought such glory to the land of the maple and given such valorous assistance to the empire and its allies. In the matter of war contracts graft has been rampant, and while the people have been asked to economize, conserve and provide, the Government has been spending money lavishly on patronage with the Quebec and Saguenay and the N.R. deals as the crowning crimes against the people. There has been no effort to organize the country for war service, and the Government refused to use its own plants for the production of munitions, fearing to enter into competition with its friends. While our boys are fighting and suffering and dying for us for \$1.10 per day, fed on bacon which has yielded to Joseph Flavelle a profit of eighty per cent. in one year, there has been no effort made in Canada to bring about equality of sacrifice. While thousands of homes have been deprived of loved ones the rich grower rich and sacrifice nothing.

A systematic effort has been made to set race against race for political purposes, and Quebec has been practically ostracized by the present Government, its every effort toward war organization in that province being undertaken in a way calculated to cause resentment. For the first two years of the war not a single member of the Borden Government made a recruiting speech in the province of Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his retainers alone made any appeal. For three years the Opposition in Parliament, representing nearly half the Canadian people, was completely ignored, the Government being determined to make it a Tory war from start to finish, and during the last session the closure was invoked repeatedly to gag Parliament, while on iniquitous measures as the railway deals mentioned above, the franchise act and other objectionable legislation was forced through the House with the object of legislating the party back to power.

The plea for a second extension of the Parliamentary term having failed, Mr. Robert Borden found himself forced to go to the country and



**WILLIAM B. BRANDON
KILLED AT FRONT**

Word was received that Mr. Wm. B. Brandon, formerly of this place, was killed at the front, on Nov. 17th. Pte. Brandon enlisted in Humboldt in January, 1915, with the 53rd Battalion. He went overseas that same summer, and while in England transferred to the mechanical transport and was driving an ambulance till January 1916, when he was sent to France, where he was also driving a motor ambulance, for the third clearing station. About June of this year he was again transferred, this time to the third Canadian division supply, being driving a truck conveying supplies to the front. As far as is known he was still thus engaged when he was killed, being no doubt hit by an enemy shell.

Pte. Wm. B. Brandon was a young man of only 30 years of age, having been born near Nananee, on July 3rd, 1887. He went west to Humboldt in 1908, after having completed a business course at the business college in Belleville. He was married to Mary Edith Waddell on January 30th, 1912, and besides his young wife he also leaves two little children, Thomas, aged five, and Isla, aged three, to mourn the loss of a husband and a father who now lies buried on the battlefields of Flanders. He is also survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brandon, at Nananee; three sisters, Mrs. M. Hawley and Mrs. Geo. Sampson, at Nananee; Mrs. Wm. Shell, at Kelowna, B.C.; and one brother, Jno. G. Brandon, Humboldt, Sask.

EMERALD.

William Filson is sawing wood in this vicinity.

Mrs. R. Munro has moved into E. McMullin's cottage.

David Reid has gone to Watrous, Saskatchewan, to visit relatives.

William Munro has moved into the vacant house on H. Willard's farm on the south shore.

Fred McKee has secured a job in

Overland

A Matter of Choice

If you are a lover of six-cylinder performance, or if your choice is a car equipped with a tried and true four-cylinder engine, you will do well to look into the merits of the Overland Model Eighty-Five.

Both are beauties in appearance and in action. Cantilever rear springs and big roomy seats afford solid riding comfort for five people.

This is the popular model that is built in both motor designs—either a Four or a Six.

If you have decided to invest in a moderately priced, real family car—one that will stand up under steady service—drop in and ask for a demonstration of this Model Eighty-Five.

Both are big, comfortable cars. The Four has a wheelbase of 112 inches—the Six 116 inches.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, Phone 234, NANANEE, ONT.

ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

THE DOMINION BANK

Paid Up Capital \$6,000,000

Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

Depositors in this Bank are assured of efficient service.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

NANANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

RE CAMPAIGN FOR NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA AND THE EMPIRE TO BENEFIT OUR SAILORS AND MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Owing to the change of date made recently for the holding of the Anglican Bazaar, and in view of the many activities going on in the town already announced, also considering the rapid approach of Christmas; it has been deemed advisable to withdraw for the present, the Navy League Day at the I.O.D.E. work-room announced for the 6th Dec. in last week's papers. This matter, however, will be taken up later, when the field is more free than at present for an active campaign on behalf of these splendid and heroic men, and when the public

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BAFRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, N. 1st St.
Money to loan.
Telephones—Office 24, Residence 152

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
Phone 61.

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

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OF CANADA AND THE EMPIRE
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EMERALD.

William Filson is sawing wood in this vicinity.

Mrs. R. Munro has moved into E. McMullin's cottage.

David Reid has gone to Watrous, Saskatchewan, to visit relatives.

William Munro has moved into the vacant house on H. Willard's farm on the south shore.

Fred McKee has secured a job in Kingston for the winter.

E. McMullin had his foot badly hurt in the hay press.

Mrs. Samuel James Morrow is visiting her daughters in Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Irvine Tugwell shot a wild goose.

BELLROCK.

Mrs. James Porter, seriously ill, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. James Meeker is convalescing. Real estate seems to be booming in this locality.

James York has disposed of his farm to Clair Meeks of Oak Flat neighborhood, and Wellington Vannest sold his farm to B. F. Revell.

Quite a number from here are attending revival service at Verona.

Clarence Ravell, who spent the last season on the Upper Lakes, has returned home for a few weeks before going to Sudbury to accept a position as stenographer.

All were pleased to hear that Hawley Grant had received his medal for bravery in taking Hill Twenty. Hawley is well and favorably known here. He is a nephew of Mrs. B. Revell.

Select your Christmas cards now—to reach the boys at the front for Christmas you must send at once—we have an immense assortment to choose from. WALLACE'S, Napanee's leading Drug Store.

BETHEL.

A number from here have been attending evangelistic services in Yarker Methodist church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Sharp, Galt.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Salisbury went to Kingston on Tuesday to hear Harry Laurier.

Miss Nellie Allen, Moscow, has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. John Joyce, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Curl were in Kingston visiting Mrs. George Curl, who has been seriously ill in Kingston General Hospital.

Luther Hawley and John W. Jayne visited for a week at Harlowe recently.

Elgin McWilliams' horse broke loose from the cutter last week and ran to Colebrook, where it was caught, having done no serious damage.

Miss Jessie McNeeley, Yarker, visited Mrs. John Curl one day last week.

ROELIN.

A number from here attended the tea meeting at Croydon on Wednesday night of last week.

Miss Ellen Kimmitt spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. D. Gilmour, Tamworth.

Death again visited in your village on Wednesday of last week and called Mrs. J. Hughes from our midst. The funeral was held on Friday a large crowd attending, she will be greatly missed as she was an old resident.

Miss Burd Hughes spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Violet Schermerhorn, Overton.

Mr. Tommy Richmond at Mrs. A. Kimmitt's on Sunday evening.

Quite a number attended at the Orange Hall here on Monday evening to hear the addresses given by Mr. Paul, Tamworth; Mr. Michael, Belleville, and Mrs. Powell.

RAFFERTY, SELLER, SELLER, SELLER
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
Money to loan.
Telephone—Office 34, Residence 150

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack.)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
Phone 61.

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
1914

DR. MEMBERY,

late of Royal Navy, having resigned his commission, intends practicing his profession at Adolphustown. Dr. Membery is a graduate of England; also holds the Alberta and Ontario license.

Drs. McLaughlin & Nash, DENTISTS

Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Entrance on John St.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Upright Piano, Bedroom Furniture, Tables, Chairs, etc. (Private sale.) THOMAS JOHNSTON, Picton Hill.

FORD CAR FOR SALE—\$300 buys Ford Touring Car in good condition. Apply J. A. VINE, Bridge Street.

FOR SALE—Two houses, just east of Cowling's Grocery, North side Dundas Street. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

LOST—On Thursday, between Mill St. and High School, a Gold Emblem in the shape of the Royal Flying Corps. Finder please leave at this office.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred White Wyandotte Cocks and Pullets. Apply to G. CHAMBERS, Box 340 Napanee.

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

PIANO FOR SALE—One Upright Piano, three pedals, good as new. Good reasons for selling. —A Bargain. Mrs. W. H. DUNBAR, Thomas Street.

FOR SALE—On easy terms. Green Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington.

BOAR FOR SERVICE—Pure bred registered Tamworth Boar. Fee \$1.00 at time of service, with privilege of returning. Sows 10c charged extra. R. J. MATHIE, Sillville, Ont.

AN OPPORTUNITY—A number of full bred Durham Bulls coming 1 and 2 years old for sale. This stock is of Number One quality. Also other full bred Durham Cattle, of choice quality, for sale. Apply to WILLIAM BRANDON, Napanee, Ont.

FOR SALE—House, 9 Rooms in good repair. Good well water and other modern conveniences. Situated south of Mr. M. P. Graham's residence, South Napanee. Apply T. B. GERMAN.

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Uxbridge make. Solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee.

FARM FOR SALE—75 or 80 acres, pt. lot 35, 3rd concession Township of Camden. All good land, seed to lay and pasture. 2 wells, good fences. Apply to R. A. BEARD, Napanee, or S. W. SWITZER, Desmond.

FOR SALE—Desirable Property, corner Dundas and West Streets. Brick House and Office in first-class repair, small Barn, also Black Walnut Office Fixtures, including counter railing, drawers and case fronts. Some used sash with glass. Apply on premises, MRS. F. P. DOUGLAS.

Pure Cocoa, 28c. 1b.

Cocoa makes an ideal beverage for cold weather. A lb. of Cocoa is equal in food value to a lb. of beef. This Cocoa is also good for icing cakes or making candy. This Cocoa is equal to any Cocoa you pay 35c. or 40c. lb. for.

THE BEVERLY McDONALD CO.

Everything must go if price will sell it, at PAUL'S Book Store.

Break up that cold with a box of Rexall Cold Tablets. Guaranteed to do the work or your money back. WALLACE'S, the leading Drug Store.

The Issues of the Election Campaign

will be discussed at

PUBLIC MEETINGS

called by the

Independent Liberal Candidate

E. W. GRANGE

to be held at

Bath, Monday Evening,
Dec. 10th.

Stella, Tuesday Evening,
Dec. 11th.

Adolphustown, Wed. Eve.,
Dec. 12th.

Sillville, Thurs. Evening,
Dec. 13th.

Centreville, Friday Evening,
Dec. 14th.

Napanee Union Meeting,
Saturday Evening,
Dec. 15th.

All Meetings at 7:30 p.m.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged on admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

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News Correspondents.

1100 West Street, London, E. O., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street
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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. E. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street.
Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., O.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, M.C.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
Post and other streets, Napanee. 517

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of
Express Printing Office, where he may be
consulted on all diseases of Domestic
Animals. All latest veterinary sciences.

Residence: West Street, near

Madden's grocery.

Kingston Business College

(Limited)

Kingston, Canada.

Canada's Highest Grade Business
School offers superior courses in
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service
and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions.
Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for
NAPANEE
and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now
ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including McIntosh Red Apple,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY,
and many other leaders.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have
Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully
Compiled and Put Into
Handy and Attractive Shape for
the Readers of Our Paper—A
Solid Hour's Entertainment.

WEDNESDAY.

French bread cards are to be issued shortly.

Thousands of refugees are pouring through Milan from northern Italy. Herbert C. Hoover announced plans for the centralization of allied purchasing of supplies.

Ex-Mayor John Shaw of Toronto, Clerk of the County Court, died aged 80 years.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in Toronto to assist in the Victory Loan demonstration.

Toronto militia veterans decided to support the Union Government candidates.

The Petrolia Topic and The Petrolia Advertiser issue this week for the last time, amalgamating next week.

Soldiers in Canada desiring to purchase a Victory bond of \$50 may have until the 2nd September for payment.

George Monteith, sixty years of age, was burned to death in a house, where he lived alone, at Erie Rest, Port Stanley.

For the first time in twenty-five years the bailiffs had not a single prisoner to take east from Port Arthur district.

The C. P. R. is to rename certain stations in commemoration of famous battles where Canadian troops have won renown.

The two little children of John Plombert, a Finnish farmer in Combee township, near Port Arthur, perished in the flames which destroyed their home in the absence of the parents.

Virde, Man., Board of Trade has sent a warning to the Mayor of Kitchener as to the probable consequence of any repetition of such action as that of last Saturday, or failure to elect a Unionist representative.

A conference of Russian political leaders has assembled at army headquarters for the purpose of forming a government representing all parties, according to a Petrograd despatch to the Times. The leaders have been joined by M. Tchernoff, M. Avksentieff, Professor Mulukoff, and Generals Verkhovski, Ivanoff, and others.

THURSDAY.

In a fire which destroyed the \$600,000 Hotel Dieu at St. Hyacinthe, Police Chief Foisy lost his life.

Samuel Gompers, the Labor leader, addressed a large meeting at the Toronto Armories in support of the Victory Loan.

The price of No. 2 Ontario winter wheat has been fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors at \$2.22 per bushel in store at Montreal.

J. D. McGregor of Brandon has accepted the office of food controller for the four Western Provinces, and Robert Kelly, Vancouver, has been appointed a member of the Federal Food Board.

Five children were burned to death and a sixth may not recover, near Innisfail, Alta., their home being burned while the parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Oaks, were attending a Chautauqua lecture in town.



the Military Service Act in providing reinforcements.

SATURDAY.

Canada passed the objective of \$300,000,000 in the Victory Loan campaign.

Two discharged soldiers who are alleged to have collected money wrongfully were arrested in Toronto.

Major Cockburn's supporters in East York proposed to Controller Foster that the latter retire in East York.

Mr. A. J. Young, Independent Liberal in North Toronto, said Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the greatest Canadian of them all.

Bran and shorts are to be sold at cost at the mill doors in order to encourage stock raising.

For the first time the total value of Canada's field crops, according to a preliminary estimate from current market quotations of prices received by farmers, is placed at more than a billion dollars.

Four men are dead, another is likely to die, and two or three more are badly injured as a result of a terrific explosion in the solvent recovery building of the British Chemical Company's plant at Trenton.

The time for appeals from decisions of Local Tribunals on exemptions from military service has been extended seven days, owing to misunderstanding having arisen and caused confusion, so that the date now is the 10th of December.

A report says the news has arrived that Siberia is about to declare its independence, under the leadership of Potapin. The Ministers have already been appointed, and are sitting at the Governor's palace in Omsk. The Siberian flag is flying in many places. The new authority is finding considerable sympathy.

E. L. Hanselman, D.C., a graduate of the National School of Advanced Chiropractic, Chicago, a doctor during the day and a munition worker by night, is in the toils on a charge of treason in Brantford. It is alleged that Hanselman, who is of German descent, plugged shells so that they would explode when placed in a gun. The offence is alleged to have taken place about a year ago.

MONDAY.

ed by the British in France.

The first flour to be ground in Newfoundland is now in St. John's.

Oliver J. Wilcox, member of Parliament for North Essex from 1908 to 1917, died at his home yesterday from cancer of the stomach.

Mrs. Charles Gerbig was found in the cellar murdered, and her husband lying on his bed with his throat cut, at their home in Kitchener.

Freight cars are to begin running over the Quebec Bridge this week, and the car ferry service by the steamer Leonard is to be suspended.

Kitchener is to observe an "Indignation Day" to-day, most of the

INVADERS ARE HELD.

Italians Have Stopped Advance of the Teutons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—An official despatch from Rome Monday says Austro-German attacks on the Italian front have ceased entirely. Although the Teutonic invasion was launched under rain and snow, the German press explains the sudden inactivity to unfavorable atmospheric conditions. The truth is, according to the despatch, that the Italian army, reorganized after the crisis, is now holding the line.

Another offensive by the enemy of a still larger scale is believed to be imminent, however, and the Italian are preparing to meet it.

"The enemy has tried to break through our line at every point," says the message. "It appears clear now that Boreov's divisions hope to rush the Italians beyond the Piave by systematic violent attacks which were regularly repulsed."

"Later General Conrad tried to make the most of the advantage gained on the Asiago Plateau, while our troops were retreating to our line of resistance, but when the Austro-Germans attempted to break our defensive barrier at Meletta and Majnaboschi they suffered staggering losses without gaining any ground. Numerous divisions were sent out in vain assaults against the position desperately defended by our soldier Italian aviators have reported continual transfer of Austrian troops from the plain to the mountains to fill up the gaps in their decimated ranks. The enemy is very actively preparing elaborate defensive systems."

"It is believed that the reconnoitrement of the offensive on a larger scale is imminent. It is expected that General Conrad will strike in the direction of Vicenza aiming at an encircling movement against the fourth and first Italian army corps. Such alternate blows on the right, left, and centre recede the method against Verdun, and it is trusted that it will have the identical success."

The general condition along the entire Italian front has improved distinctly in the last week. The defensive positions on the northern front are now considered as secure those along the Piave. This, with the gathering strength of the Italian and Allied forces, has relieved the gravity of the situation. North-eastern Italy is now enclosed within a powerful barrier on the north-east, which is considered sufficient to hold the enemy.

General Diaz, chief of staff of the Italian armies, reviewed two not battalions of French troops which have arrived to take up the fight against the invading forces of the Central Powers. The review took place close behind the front, with hearing of the artillery battle.

LAST COLONY LOST.

German East Africa in Hands of British.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—"East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy."

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"Telegraphing under date of Dec. 1 General Vandenberg (commander of the military forces in East Africa) has reported that reconnaissance have definitely established that German East Africa is completely cleared of the enemy. Thus the whole German overseas possessions have passed into our hands and those

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CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.
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Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
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including McINTOSH RED APPLE,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASP-
BERRY, and many other leaders.
New Illustrated Catalogue sent on
application.
Start now at best selling time.
Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Scientific American.

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all newsdealers.

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Better Look Now

If you have decided to take a
summer cottage, now is the time
to look over the Classified Ad-
vertising section to rent.

You will get a more satisfac-
tory selection now than you will
later on.

Or if you wish to take boarders
or have places to rent, now is the
time to place your Classified Ad.

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WE ARE SELLING.
Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows,
Lily Cream separators, and other Ag-
ricultural Implements. We have the
Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose
flour, which is undoubtedly one of the
best flours made. Call and see us.
SPENCER & ROSE,
39-b West Side Market.

TILE.
Full stock of drain tile
from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., al-
so chimney brick Nap-
anee Brick Yard.

Victory Loan.
The price of No. 2 Ontario winter
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ing burned while the parents, Mr.
and Mrs. George Oaks, were attend-
ing a Chautauqua lecture in town.
Simcoe County Council renewed
its patriotic grants of 1917, and
voted \$10,000 to the British Sailors'
Relief Fund and \$10,000 per month
to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, a
total of \$130,000 for 1918.
Mrs. Henry, wife of Conductor
John Henry of the C. P. R., was in-
stantly killed when a motor 'bus in
which she was going to the C. P. R.
station at Trenton was struck by an
express on the C. N. R. crossing in
East Etrenont.

The Marquis of Lansdowne caused
a sensation in England by publishing
a letter urging the Allies to restate
their war aims, so as to woo the
people of Germany into a desire for
a just peace. He expressed the fear
that the war will cause the complete
exhaustion of the civilized world.
Harry Lauder, the Scotch comed-
ian, who has been criticizing the
French-Canadians for their attitude
in the war, made a speech in Toron-
to replying to his critics who declare
that he has no right to interfere in
Canadian affairs. He claimed that he
had a right to say what he liked, and
would knock any man down who told
him to mind his own business while
in the Dominion.

FRIDAY.
The Norse and Swedish Kings are
in conference.
Prince Albert, second son of King
George, has suffered a relapse.
Canada has been advised by the
United States to conserve her coal.
Italy was urged by a London paper
to make more use of her merchant-
men.
Figures show that more men are
refused exemption than excused from
service in the city of Toronto.
The Toronto Women's Liberal As-
sociation decided to take no official
part in the coming election.
The Montreal police are beginning
to gather in the men who have failed
to perform their duties under the
Military Service Act.
The steamer Porsanger, 7,000 tons,
the largest ocean-going vessel con-
structed in Canada, was launched at
Montreal. It was built for a Norwe-
gian firm.
Abbe Taole, for twenty years pas-
tor of Notre Dame Cathedral, Mont-
real, has been appointed head of the
Sulpician Order in Canada, the first
Canadian to be so chosen.
Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of
Justice, at a meeting in Verdun, said
the Government expected to get the
100,000 men required under the Mil-
itary Service Act from Class A.

An order-in-Council has been pass-
ed increasing the separation allow-
ance to \$25 per month from the 1st
December to wives or other depen-
dents of soldiers below the rank of
sergeant in the Canadian Expedition-
ary Force.
Secretary G. M. Debus of the Kitch-
ener Manufacturers' Association has
sent a message, signed by some sixty
members, to Sir Robert Borden, ex-
pressing regret and apology for the
unfortunate disturbance of last Sat-
urday night.
Major-General Mewburn issued a
statement setting forth the urgent
need of infantry reinforcements, and
said that the question of giving a
furlough to the survivors of the 1st
Division depends upon the success of

the British in France.
The first flour to be ground in
Newfoundland is now in St. John's.
Oliver J. Wilcox, member of Par-
liament for North Essex from 1908
to 1917, died at his home yesterday
from cancer of the stomach.
Mrs. Charles Gerbig was found in
the cellar murdered, and her hus-
band lying on his bed with his
throat cut, at their home in Kit-
chener.
Freight cars are to begin running
over the Quebec Bridge this week,
and the car ferry service by the
steamer Leonard is to be suspended.
Kitchener is to observe an "In-
dignation Day" to-day, most of the
factories being closed in protest over
the inaction of the City Council in
refusing to apologize to Premier Bor-
den for the occurrences of a week
ago Saturday night.

Test cases in appeal from the de-
cisions of Local Tribunals under the
Military Service Act are to be taken
direct to the Central Appeal Judge,
Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, to secure uni-
formity of consideration and decision
by Appeal Tribunals upon facts com-
mon to a considerable number of
cases or to groups of cases.
The Minister of Finance, Sir
Thomas White, expressed the Govern-
ment's thankfulness to the contribu-
tors to and the workers for the Vic-
tory Loan, saying he expected it
would aggregate \$350,000,000 or
more from 450,000 or even 500,000
subscribers, an average of one sub-
scription for every three or four
families.

TUESDAY.
Von Ludendorff predicted victory
for the Central powers.
The United States Congress resum-
ed its session for war legislation.
Considerable military aid has been
offered to Great Britain by the Thi-
betans.
The Toronto City Council voted to
allow the soldiers a site in High
Park.
The British Government declines
to permit entry of Christmas presents
to Great Britain for civilians.
Sir George Foster said 25,000 un-
trained draftees would be sent over-
seas just as soon as transports can
be secured.

Mr. H. H. Dewar, K.C., speaking
in the interests of Mr. Frank Den-
ton, K.C., the Laurier candidate in
West York, said the Liberal party is
fighting a battle of democracy in
Canada.
The Jewish Correspondence Bu-
reau at The Hague says it is reported
by the Budapest press that all Jews
have been evacuated from Jerusalem.
The Government has by an order-
in-Council provided for immediate
action on appeals by farmers for ex-
emption and by military representa-
tives against indiscriminate or en
masse exemptions.

Kitchener City Council unani-
mously passed a resolution express-
ing regret for the insult offered to
Premier Borden last Saturday week,
and extending an apology to him and
to the Canadian people.
Sir Mackenzie Bowell, ex-Premier
of Canada, and the dean of Canadian
journalism, is lying critically ill at
his home in Belleville. He caught
cold while attending the funeral of
Lieut.-Col. Harrison a week ago, and
for the past three or four days has
been suffering from broncho-pneu-
monia.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Ask about "Nectone" the new plant
insect destroyer at WALLACE'S.
Guaranteed to keep your plants free
from worms and insects. 25c. the bot-
tle at WALLACE'S Drug Store—
agents for Napanee.

German East Africa in Hands of the
British.
LONDON, Dec. 4.—"East Africa
has been completely cleared of the
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"Telegraphing under date of Dec
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have definitely established that Ger-
man East Africa is completely clear-
ed of the enemy. Thus the whole of
German overseas possessions have
passed into our hands and those of
our Belgian allies. Only a small Ger-
man force now remains in being.
This has taken refuge in adjoining
Portuguese territory, and measure
are being taken to deal with it."

German East Africa, which has
coast line of about 620 miles and a
estimated area of about 384,000
square miles, was attacked by the
British forces, including South Af-
rican troops, under General Jan
Christian Smuts, from the north, and
by Belgian and Portuguese troops
from the south and west. The cam-
paign began early in 1915. Prior to
this British East Africa had been in-
vaded, and General Smuts, who suc-
ceeded General Sir Horace Lock-
wood-Smith-Dorrien, found that he
had to contend with an army of
about 50,000 native troops aided by
3,000 Germans and possessing pow-
erful artillery.

Starting on March 8, the British
troops in two weeks of hard fighting,
drove the German army off British
territory and had captured a consid-
erable section of their country. From
that time to the present the advance
of the British forces and their occu-
pation of German territory has been
steadily carried out. It was recent-
ly officially announced that the Brit-
ish commander was preparing to make
his final drive at the single remain-
ing German force in German East
Africa, which was estimated to num-
ber 2,000 rifles.
With the loss of East Africa, all
her colonies have been taken from
Germany. These had an area of more
than one million square miles and
population of about 14,000,000, in-
cluding 25,000 whites.

PLUNDERING ITALY.
LONDON, Dec. 4.—Percival Gi-
mon, the Daily Chronicle's corre-
spondent with the Italian army, de-
scribes the fighting in the moun-
tain sector Nov. 22 as perhaps the most
frightful open fighting this war has
seen. It was a melee over acres of
ground, where battalions locked
with another and stabbed and sla-
shed among the crags and over snow
while Austrian shells burst among
them, killing friend and foe to-
gether. There were men who fought
bare-handed and others who fought
with stones. It was a saturnalia
killing.
Gibbon says much information
now available regarding the condu-
ct of the enemy in the newly occu-
pied towns and districts of Italy. Al-
most the first proceeding of the Ger-
mans was to confiscate all copper, of
which every house has been method-
ically ransacked.

German p under experts are now
busy at the piracy of levying con-
tributions on captured towns, by which
they profited so largely in Belgium.
Udine has been ordered to pay five
hundred thousand pounds.
Lloyd George to Reply.
LONDON, Dec. 4.—Premier Lloyd
George is expected back in London
when a question inviting a debate
Lord Lansdowne's letter will be pre-
sented in the House of Commons. The
Prime Minister will probably reply
in person to the question, of which
Lord H. Cavendish, Bentinck has
given notice.

INVADERS ARE HELD.

Germans Have Stopped Advance of the Teutons.

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Another offensive by the enemy on still larger scale is believed to be imminent, however, and the Italians are preparing to meet it.

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"It is believed that the recommencement of the offensive on a larger scale is imminent. It is expected that General Conrad will strike in the direction of Vicenza, aiming at an encircling movement against the fourth and first Italian army corps. Such alternate blows to the right, left, and centre recall the method against Verdun, and it is expected that it will have the identical effect."

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PRICE ASKED BY ITALY

Wanted Territory Restored to the Nation.

Bolshevik Government Has Published Secret Agreement Made Between Allies by Which Large Slice of Territory Was Promised in Return for Assistance—Pope Was Not to Intervene.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 4.—The text of a secret agreement among France, Great Britain, and Russia and Italy has been published here by the Bolshevik Government. The agreement gives Italy sanction to annex certain territory in return for entering the Entente Alliance, and embraces the inadmissibility of the intervention of Pope Benedict, with a view to stopping the war.

The document was signed in London, April 26, 1915, by Viscount Grey, former Foreign Secretary; Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to Great Britain, and Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, and Count Benckendorff from the Italian Ambassador at London to the Foreign Office and the allied ambassadors.

Italy was to have the assistance of the French and British naval forces until the Austrian naval force was destroyed. After peace Italy was to receive the Trentino, the Southern Tyrol to the Brenner Pass, Trieste and Istra and Dalmatia, with additional geographical boundaries outlined in great detail.

Italy was to govern the foreign relationships of Albania in the event that that country became an autonomous Government, but Italy was not to oppose objections if it were decided to apportion parts of Albania to Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece.

The agreement supported Italy's contention in the principle of the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean Sea, subject to future definition. Italy was to have rights in Libya enjoyed by the Sultan on the basis of the Lausanne Treaty. Italy agreed to the proposed independent Mussulman sacred places in Arabia.

In the event of France and Great Britain increasing their holdings in Africa at the expense of Germany, Italy was to have the right to increase her holdings. Great Britain was to facilitate the cause of Italy in borrowing £50,000,000 in the British market. France, Great Britain, and Russia were to support Italy in preventing the Papal influence from ending the war and in regulating questions concerning the war. Italy's co-operation was to begin one month after the ratification of the agreement.

A despatch from London, November 30, quoting a belated Petrograd advice, said that Italy also was to have certain islands in the Grecian Archipelago and territory in Asia Minor, as conditions to her entrance into the war.

BRITISH THURST AGAIN.

Victory by Moonlight North-east of Passchendaele.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British a little before two o'clock Sunday morning made a local attack in moonlight on the German positions north and north-east of Passchendaele, and about the same time a minor assault against the enemy front north-west of Goeburg. These attacks appear to have gone well as a whole.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING

Germans Are Now Attacking the British.

Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht Attempted to Offset General Byng's Victory by Making an Encircling Movement, but the Enemy's Gains, After Bitter Fighting, Were Trifling.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Germans on Monday made their second great attempt to break through the British defences in the Connelieu sector and pinch off the salient which General Byng recently drove into the enemy territory a little further to the north. The German assault was launched against La Vacquerie shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning and spread rapidly. Within two hours a heavy battle was in progress over a considerable front from La Vacquerie southward towards Vendhuile. The enemy was employing great forces of infantry which were sent forward under the terrific artillery bombardments from a concentration of guns, which the Germans had perfected since the smashing of the Hindenburg line. By noon there were indications that the German onslaught might equal if not surpass in fierceness their drive which carried them through the British front south of Connelieu last Friday.

The British infantry and artillery had met the shock brilliantly and were holding their own strongly through the first grim hours of fighting. The Germans approached La Vacquerie from the east and south-east and at the outset it appeared that the attack was comparatively local.

In their initial charge the enemy came up against a stone wall, and they were forced to fall back. They kept coming in waves, however, and finally secured a footing in the town, but immediately were ejected.

The attempt of Crown Prince Rupprecht by an encircling movement to make null the brilliant advance of the British General, Byng, toward Cambrai has resulted apparently in complete failure. Although at certain points the Germans pierced the British lines and captured positions, men and guns, they paid dearly for their enterprise in casualties.

Relatively the British line remains as it was before the German drive. Tactically it is just as strong. The enemy, in great numbers, has endeavored to pierce the front at Masnières, delivering in all ten attacks there, all of which were successfully repulsed. Some of the enemy succeeded by redoubled efforts in penetrating the adjoining village of Les Rues Vertes, but later were driven out in a counter-attack.

The sharp salient formed by the occupation of Masnières by the British was an extremely hard one to hold, and during Saturday night General Byng, to improve his line, ordered the evacuation of the village, which was carried out unhampered by the Germans, who Sunday morning evidently had not learned of the strategic movement, as they were continuing to bombard the old positions. Later Berlin announced that the village had been cleared of British.

Near the southern base of the line the Germans also have attempted to better their positions around Gonneuieu, La Vacquerie, and Eburion, but their efforts, as at Masnières, brought them nothing more than additional heavy casualties. The German War Office claims that sixty

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Dec. 4.—The Board of Trade official market quotations for yesterday:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Fort William, Including 2½¢ Tax).

No. 1 northern, \$2.23½.
No. 2 northern, \$2.20½.
No. 3 northern, \$2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

Manitoba Oats (In Store, Fort William).

No. 2 C.W., \$1.34c.
No. 3 C.W., 79½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 78½c.
No. 1 feed, 73½c.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).

No. 3 yellow—Nominal.
Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2 white—74c to 75c, nominal.
No. 3 white—73c to 74c, nominal.
Ontario Wheat (Basis in Store Montreal).

No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22.
Peas (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2—\$3.70 to \$3.80.
Barley (According to Freight Outside).

Maltling—\$1.22 to \$1.23.
Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside).

Buckwheat—\$1.45 to \$1.50.
Rye (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2—\$1.
Manitoba Flour (Toronto).

First patents, in jute bags, \$11.50.
Second patents, in jute bags, \$11.
Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$10.60.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).

Winter, according to sample, \$9.95.
Montreal, \$9.75 Toronto, \$9.70 bulk, seaboard.

Milled (Car Lots Delivered, Montreal Freight, Bags Included).

Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$43; middlings, per ton, \$47 to \$48; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.

Hay (Track, Toronto).

No. 1, per ton, \$16 to \$17; mixed, \$13 to \$15.

Straw (Track, Toronto).

Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 3.—In sympathy with the strong feeling in the Winnipeg option market for oats today, prices on spot in the local market were marked up at the close 3c per bushel, with car lots of No. 3 Canadian western quoted at 89c.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, \$2.15 to \$2.30.

Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, 89c; extra No. 1 feed, 89c; No. 2 local white, 86c; No. 3 local white, 83½c.

Flour—Man, spring wheat patents, firsts, \$11.60; seconds, \$11.10; strong bakers', \$10.90; straight rollers, bags, \$5.20 to \$5.35.

Roller oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$4.65.

Bran, \$35; shorts, \$40 to \$41; middlings, \$48 to \$50; moullie, \$55 to \$56.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.50.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21½c; finest easterns, 21c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 44½c to 45c; seconds, 43½c to 44c.

Eggs—Fresh, 54c to 55c; selected, 46c; No. 1 stock, 42c to 43c; No. 3 stock, 39c to 40c.

Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.85 to \$2.25.

Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$25 to \$25.50; country, \$24 to \$24.50.

Pork—Heavy Canada, short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$52 to \$53; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$50 to \$51.

Lard—Wood piles, 20 lbs., net, 25c to 26c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 27½c to 28c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.—Beef, extra India mess, 32s.

Pork prime mess, western, 30s 6d.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 13s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 15s.

Wiltshire cut, 15s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 160s.

Long clear middles, light, 35 to 40 lbs., 150s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 150s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 157s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 128s.

Lard, prime western, in tierces, 133s.

American refined, in pails, 136s 6d; do., in boxes, 135s.

Tallow, Australian in London, 72s.

Turpentine spirits, 108s.

Rosin, common, 56s.

Petroleum, refined, 6½d.

War kerosene, No. 2, 1s 2½d.

Lined oil, 61s 6d.

Cottonseed oil, 68s 6d.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Dec. 3.—The situation in cash grain was arranged with a fair equilibrium. Offerings fair.

Cash barley was in fair demand, prices being one cent higher for the better grades. Offerings were light.

In cash flax the premium on No. 1 N.W.C. was half a cent better, being 4½c.

LAST AFRICA IN HANDS OF THE British.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—"East Africa" has been completely cleared of the enemy.

This official announcement was made Monday night, the text of which reads:

"Telegraphing under date of Dec. 3, General Vandenberg (commander the military forces in East Africa) reported that reconnaissances have definitely established that German East Africa is completely cleared of the enemy. Thus the whole of German overseas possessions have passed into our hands and those of our Belgian allies. Only a small German force now remains in being. It has taken refuge in adjoining Portuguese territory, and measures are being taken to deal with it."

German East Africa, which has a total area of about 620 miles and an estimated area of about 384,000 square miles, was attacked by the British forces, including South African troops, under General Jan Smuts, from the north, and Belgian and Portuguese troops from the south and west. The campaign began early in 1915. Prior to this British East Africa had been invaded, and General Smuts, who succeeded General Sir Horace Lockwood-Smith-Dorrien, found that he had to contend with an army of about 50,000 native troops aided by 100 Germans and possessing powerful artillery.

Starting on March 8, the British fought in two weeks of hard fighting, drove the German army off British territory and had captured a considerable section of their country. From that time to the present the advance of the British forces and their occupation of German territory has been steadily carried out. It was recently officially announced that the British commander was preparing to make a final drive at the single remaining German force in German East Africa, which was estimated to number 2,000 rifles.

With the loss of East Africa, all of our colonies have been taken from Germany. These had an area of more than one million square miles and a population of about 14,000,000, including 25,000 whites.

PLUNDERING ITALY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Percival Gibson, the Daily Chronicle's correspondent with the Italian army, describes the fighting in the mountain region Nov. 22 as perhaps the most ghastly open fighting this war has seen. It was a melee over acres of ground, where battalions locked one with another and stabbed and slashed among the crags and over snow, while Austrian shells burst among them, killing friend and foe together. There were men who fought with stones. It was a saturnalia of killing.

Gibson says much information is now available regarding the conduct of the enemy in the newly occupied towns and districts of Italy. Almost the first proceeding of the Germans was to confiscate all copper, for which ever; house has been methodically ransacked.

German plunder experts are now busy at the piracy of levying contributions on captured towns, by which they profited so largely in Belgium. A line has been ordered to pay four hundred thousand pounds.

Lloyd George to Reply.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Premier Lloyd George is expected back in London, and a question inviting a debate on Lord Lansdowne's letter will be put in the House of Commons. The prime minister will probably reply to the person to the question, of which Lord H. Cavendish, Bentinck has given notice.

BRITISH THURST AGAIN.

Victory by Moonlight North-east of Passchendaele.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British a little before two o'clock Sunday morning made a local attack in moonlight on the German positions north and north-east of Passchendaele, and about the same time a minor assault against the enemy front north-west of Goeborg. These attacks appear to have gone well as a whole.

The British were held up in the center along the ridge for a time, but for the most part were reported to have reached their objectives and to have penetrated from 300 to 400 yards at numerous points. The attack about Goeborg involved two strong German fortifications.

If the gain to the north along the ridge is confirmed, it will mean that the British have added much to the completeness of their observation in this region.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:

"A minor operation was undertaken early Sunday morning by the Rifle, North County, and Home County Battalions north-east of Ypres. Some fortified strong points on the main ridge north of Passchendaele were captured and a number of prisoners taken."

Austria Wants Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse invites Great Britain to consider whether it is not possible to open peace negotiations. It considers that such an invitation should properly come from Austria, because the dissensions between Great Britain and Germany, dating from the death of Queen Victoria, do not directly affect Austria.

The paper argues that a war of destruction has already been rejected by Lansdowne and probably by Asquith, and that it becomes impossible on the day Russia and Germany agree upon a peace.

LOSE Naturalization Papers.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—Many applications are being received at the Secretary of State's Department from persons who claim to have been naturalized, but have lost, or not received their papers. The department requires that each application be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth the facts, and the sum of \$1.50, as payment for copy of the certificate.

Poles Dying From Hunger.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—At a sitting of the Reichstag main committee Friday, the Polish deputy, Sayda, declared the food supplies for the Lithuanian population was insufficient, and that mortality had increased alarmingly as a consequence. The Polish population of Lithuania, he said, is now suffering more under the German administration than it did under the former Russian regime.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

ordered the evacuation of the village, which was carried out unhampered by the Germans, who Sunday morning evidently had not learned of the strategic movement, as they were continuing to bombard the old positions. Later Berlin announced that the village had been cleared of British.

Near the southern base of the line the Germans also have attempted to better their positions around Gonnetieu, La Vacquiere, and Eburion, but their efforts, as at Masnières, brought them nothing more than additional heavy casualties. The German War Office claims that sixty guns and more than one hundred machine guns were captured by them in the fighting Friday and Saturday.

The Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters in France sends the following: "During Saturday the Germans delivered no less than 15 attacks against our positions in La Vacquiere. Those in a position to know say that we killed more Germans opposite La Vacquiere in 12 hours than in any other spot in the same time during the whole course of the war."

"By far the greater proportion of guns abandoned in the first German onset on Friday have been recaptured; the others were disabled. The amount of territory the enemy has gained at the sacrifice of thousands of lives is so trifling that practically the situation remains unaffected."

"It is understood that many of the troops engaged on the railway near Gouzaucourt were American engineers."

How a Language Changes.

"The present war has so adulterated our tongue with strange words that it would be impossible for one of our great-grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing, were he to read their exploits in a modern newspaper."

So wrote Joseph Addison in his day. In the same paper he "presents" his reader with the copy of a letter "which was written from a young gentleman in the army to his father, a man of good estate and plain sense. The letter," he goes on to say, "was very modishly chequered with his modern military eloquence." This letter would present no difficulty to the man-in-the-street of to-day; but the father of the young gentleman found that it "contained great news, but could not guess what it was."—Manchester Guardian.

Australia's War Record.

Hon. J. D. Connolly, the newly appointed Agent-General for Western Australia in London, Eng., has arrived in Canada en route to the Old Country. In Western Australia, he said, conscription carried by a majority of 63,000, and it was defeated in the most populous states like New South Wales and Victoria. To-day the Commonwealth was securing 7,000 recruits monthly. Western Australia, with a population of 340,000, had contributed eleven per cent. of that number to the colors, while the Commonwealth, with a population of 4,750,000, had supplied 390,000 troops, or about 8 1/2 per cent. of the population.

Little Gleaning Now.

Gleaning is almost a thing of the past, so great has been the improvement of agricultural machinery during the last twenty years; but in the year 1801 the vicar of a certain village in Norfolk wrote that the women in general gleaned five bushels each in his parish, and that those who kept maidservants sent them out into the fields, and received by contract one-half of the product.

Shouder, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 125c. Lard, prime western, in tierces, 133c. American refined, in pails, 136c 50; do., in boxes, 135c. Tallow, Australian in London, 72c. Turpentine spirits, 108c. Rosin, common, 56c. Petroleum, refined, 1s 6 1/2d. War kerosene, No. 2, 1s 2 1/2d. Lined oil, 61s 6d. Cottonseed oil, 68s 6d.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Dec. 3.—The situation in cash grain was changed with a fair enquiry. Offerings fair.

Cash barley was in fair demand, prices being one cent higher for the better grades. Offerings were light.

In cash flax the premium on No. 1 N.W.C. was half a cent better, being 4 1/2c over the Dec.; No. 2 C.W. was 1c better in spread.

There was no change in the wheat situation from last week.

Oats closed 2c higher for Dec., and May 2 1/2c higher for old contract, and Dec. 3c higher and May 2 1/2c up for new contract.

Barley closed 1c higher for Dec. and 3c up for May.

Flax closed 2 1/2c higher for Dec. and 2 1/2c up for May.

GRAIN IN ELEVATORS.

Port Arthur, Dec. 3.—The statement of stocks in store in the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Port William at the last week-end, with receipts and shipments during the week is as follows:

In store—Wheat, 6,357,873; oats, 4,755,766; barley, 782,671; flax, 812,603. Receipts—Wheat, 6,785,108; oats, 1,590,270; barley, 281,444; flax, 447,095. Shipments—Wheat, 8,745,249; oats, 1,220,034; barley, 454,491; flax, 338,396.

CATTLE MARKETS.

TORONTO, Dec. 4.—Trading on the Union Stock Yards yesterday for practically all kinds of cattle was steady to strong at last week's prices, but the market had a better undertone generally, though the prices on the whole probably did not fully reflect the strength of the market. There was only an average run for Monday, a little over 4,000 cattle.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 3750. Good strong; common slow; prime steers, \$13 to \$15; shipping steers, \$11.50 to \$13.50; butchers, \$9.50 to \$12; yearlings, \$11.50 to \$13; heifers, \$7 to \$11.25; cows, \$4 to \$18; bulls, \$6.75 to \$9.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$11; fresh cows and springers, active and strong, \$5 to \$140.

Veals—Receipts, 1000. Strong; \$7 to \$16. Hogs—Receipts, 11,200. Strong; heavy, \$17.50 to \$17.65; mixed, \$17.40 to \$17.50; Yorkers, \$17.25 to \$17.40; light Yorkers, \$16 to \$16.25; pigs, \$15.50 to \$16; roughs, \$16 to \$16.25; stags, \$13.50 to \$14.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8400. Active and strong; lambs, \$12 to \$17.75; yearlings, \$11 to \$15; wethers, \$11.50 to \$12; ewes, \$6 to \$11.25; mixed sheep, \$11.25 to \$11.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 28,000. Market steady. Beef, \$7 to \$14.75; western steers, \$6.10 to \$13.40; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$10.80; cows and heifers, \$5 to \$11.30; calves, \$7.25 to \$13.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 45,000. Market strong; light, \$16.30 to \$17.10; mixed, \$16.60 to \$17.30; heavy, \$16.60 to \$17.30; rough, \$16.60 to \$16.75; pigs, \$12.50 to \$15.50; bulk of sales, \$16.75 to \$17.15.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2050. Market strong; lambs, \$12.50 to \$16.90.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK.

Winnipeg, Dec. 3.—Receipts at the yards today were 2500 cattle and 1803 hogs. Cattle tradings steady. Prices in spots are a shade easier on butcher stuff. Bulls and oxen in good demand at steady prices. Stockers and feeders steady. Veal calves steady. Hog market weak, prices declining, 50c per cwt. for select. Very few buyers on the market.

Will Be Tried for His Life.

SARNIA, Ont., Dec. 4.—At the opening of the fall assizes here Monday a true bill of murder was brought in against Alex. Zanzow, a Russian, who is held for killing Frank Smith while gambling here in the summer. Zanzow stabbed the man, then swam across the river and was arrested by the Port Huron police.

A true bill of negligence was returned against Thomas Thomas, who, while riding on the sidewalk on his bicycle, struck Mrs. Elizabeth Finch, causing injuries from which she died soon after.

CAUGHT IN DENSE JUNGLE.

British Aviator Encountered Crocodiles, Lions, and Hippos.

Terrible experiences of a British airman in the East African jungle are told by him in a letter received by a relative at Guildford. The aviator, Lieut. G. Garrood, of the Royal Flying Corps, went up to bomb a German ambush on the Rufiji River but through engine trouble had to descend in the bush, the machine landing with broken propeller in a bog. It took him four days to make his way to a place of safety through the bush infested with wild animals.

He tells how in the dusk he was confronted with an ugly black animal about four feet high, with vicious tusks. He climbed a tree and prepared to put in the night there. Later he opened his eyes and saw something like two green electric bulbs about 30 feet from the tree. They moved round it in a circle. This continued for 45 minutes.

"The tension was unbearable. I wanted to scream, shout, and yell all in one, but instead I burst out with 'The Admiral's Broom,' and with a full-throated bass I roared out 'th' three verses. No applause, but a reward—the leopard slunk away. What had I not thought of it before?"

"I went through my repertoire. I laughed as I finished 'Two Eyes o' Grey.' It seemed so ridiculous. Then I got on to hymns, remembered four verses of 'O God, Our Help in Ages Past,' and sang the 'Amen' too. The whole thing had its ludicrous side."

Next morning whilst swimming river he passed seven yards from crocodile's mouth, but just reached the bank in time. Without food or arms—his only weapon of defence his nail scissors—his progress through the awful bush was about 100 yards an hour. His clothing was in ribbons, and his flesh exposed to the thorns, sword grass and flies.

He swam seven more rivers this day and sank down exhausted again.

Gallant English Woman,

Major in Serbian Army,
Was in Terrible Retreat

MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART, who commanded a field hospital in Serbia, had the rank of major, and was known as "the Lady of the Black Horse," was in the disastrous flight of the Serbian army and tells some of the incidents of the retreat. She says:

I saw by the side of the road, on a grass common, a hay-cart, a woman, and half a dozen soldiers. The woman was evidently in trouble; she was weeping, gesticulating and shouting through her tears at the soldiers, who were in possession of the hay-cart. I guessed what had happened, so I halted the column and asked the woman to tell me what was the matter. I found, as I had suspected, that the soldiers had bought hay from her—for the sum of three dinars—and when it came to payment, they had discovered that they had no change, only a ten dinar-note, called in Serbian "banka." I told the soldiers if they didn't pay the woman what they owed her, they must leave to her the hay, or I should report them to the commander, and I took their names and regiments. But they swore that they had no change. I didn't believe them, and there was not time to investigate, but I couldn't let the woman be robbed, so I said I would buy the hay and pay for it, and I gave her three dinars. Now, then," I said, "the hay is mine," and I shouted to our men to come and take it off the cart. Our men were delighted; they leaped to the road and ran quickly to the cart. This worked magic, for hay was difficult

to procure, and in an instant the leader of the dinarless soldiers produced three dinars; they had, he said, got hidden in his pocket; I handed them to the woman, telling her that she could also keep the other three, and I graciously allowed the soldiers to take away the hay.

Remarkable, indeed, was the dignity and orderliness with which, from start to finish, the retreat of the Serbian army was conducted. And the silence! Hour after hour, day and night after night, week after week, thousands upon thousands of soldiers, trudging wearily beside their slow-paced oxen, or with their regiments of infantry, or driving their gun-carriages, or, as cavalry, riding their horses—in silence. No laughter, no singing, no talking; the silence of a funeral procession, which, indeed, it was; a silence only broken by the cries of the drivers to their oxen: "Svetko! Belia! Napred! Desno! Leva!" ("Svetko! Belia! Forward. To the right! To the left!") and the ceaseless rumbling of wagon wheels, which sounded like the breaking of an angry sea on a distant pebble beach. I have, since my return, re-read accounts of the retreat of Napoleon's army from Moscow, and though we were spared some of the horrors they endured, there were two features in our Serbian retreat which were happily absent in the other. For the retreat in which we took part was the retreat, not only of the Serbian army, but of the Serbian nation. This meant that thousands of women, children, and old men, driven from their homes by the advancing enemy, were in ever-increasing numbers, as we progressed southwards, adding to the difficulties of the safe retreat of the army, by mixing with the columns of artillery, cavalry, infantry, engineers, field hospitals, and swelling the procession.

Wagons filled with household treasures, beds, blankets, chairs, frying-pans, even geese, slung head downwards at the back of the cart,

or balancing themselves with curious dignity upon the uneven surfaces of indiscriminate luggage; a look of pained astonishment on their faces at their rude removal from their own comfortable pastures.

Or, more frequent and more painful still, wagons filled with little children; the oxen, weary and hungry, led by women, also weary, hungry, and footsore. I saw one woman, dragging by the rope two tired oxen drawing a wagon in which were eight small children. I saw a tiny boy leading two tiny calves, which were drawing a tiny cart containing a tiny baby, who was strapped to the cart. I saw a woman, evidently not wealthy enough to possess a cart and oxen of her own, carrying her two babies, one on her back and one in front; and, in one of the crushes which frequently occurred, the baby on her back was knocked off by the horns of a passing ox.

Much Land Reclaimed.

Since beginning operations the Toronto harbor commission has reclaimed 300 acres of land in connection with their part of the work of the harbor front development scheme. Taking the value of the new land at \$10,000 an acre the harbor board has created an additional asset of \$3,000,000.

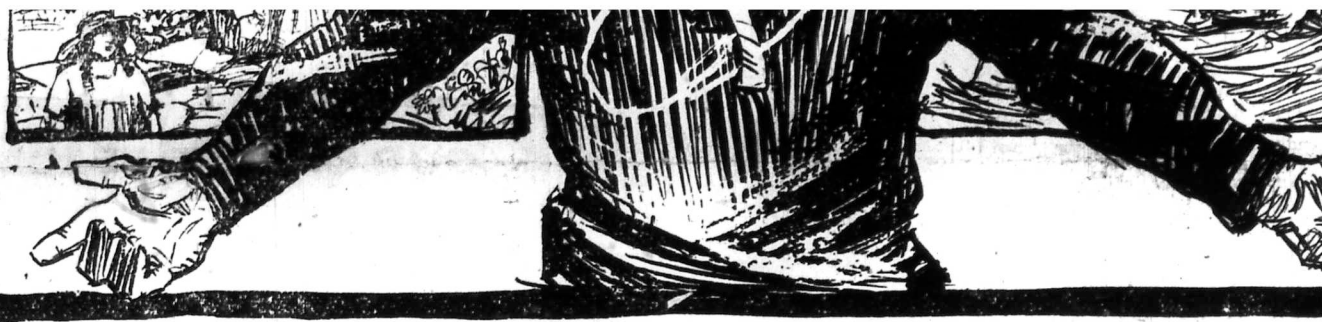
Australian Lizards.

The Australian continent is abundantly supplied with lizards. Three hundred and ninety species are recorded, and they may be seen not only in woods and prairies and deserts, in the water, among rocks and in trees, but also in the less frequented city streets.

A Rare Tree.

On Dinis Island, in one of the lakes of Killarney, Ireland, is a plane-tree which has the reputation of being the only tree of its kind in Ireland.





"Lend Us a Hand, Mate

We are deep-sea sailor folk. We are the men who sail and fight His Majesty's battle-ships. who go down to the sea in merchant ships. We combat storm and wave—ice-floe, sh submarine, that the Empire may not receive its death blow on the High Seas. We do little wage. We do it without a thought of our own safety. Nor can we provide our loved ones if the hungry sea swallow us or the whining shell blast us into the Beyond—and there is none else to look after them.

Will you
help us on

Sailors' Day

Dec
throu

The Strong Right Arm of Civilization is the Unconquerable Sailor
of the British Navy and Mercantile Marine

His history and achievements are too glorious to need eulogy. Your subscriptions are asked to assist the sick and wounded, also the dependents of the mercantile sailor who receive no pensions or patriotic allowance.

As the life-blood to the body—so the value to the Empire of the
Mercantile Marine.

From Yokohama and Hong Kong, Bombay, Vancouver, Naples, Port Said, Halifax and Archangel, these sailor men and their ships are the allied lines of communication; to destroy them is to cut the jugular vein of our war.

It's a curious thing in our history, recurring through every stage, that this strange breed of high-spirited, hard-handed, far-sighted, cautious, cunning, silent British sailors have been a rock on which our enemies have been broken. They smashed the Armada, they foiled the Dutch, they defeated Napoleon, they defy the slinking, murdering German submarine to-day.

Last year \$700,000 was collected and sent overseas for the British Sailors' Relief Fund. This year the Navy League has been entrusted with the raising of funds to provide for the dependents of seaman who have lost their lives. Their wage is pitifully inadequate to their mighty task—entirely so when it comes to caring for their pensionless dependents.

The Daughters of the Empire Will Take Your Subscription

On December 8th, for the relief of Canadian and British sailors and their dependents, for Sailors' Homes, Institutes and Hospitals in Canada, and throughout the Empire. All who appreciate the magnificent work of the Navy and the Mercantile Marine are asked to contribute so that these brave fellows and their families may not become destitute when shipwreck or the perils of the seas wreak loss upon them. If the Canvasser doesn't reach you—don't fail with YOUR gift.

Objects of the League of Can

ONTARIO BRANC

Affiliated with the Navy L
the British Empire

The Navy League of
Branch of the Navy Leagu
and is an association of vo
to carry out the following

- 1 A thoroughly organize
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literature. (c) By p
schools.
- 2 To raise funds for th
Canadian Sailors and
Sailors' Homes, Inst
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- 3 To encourage volun
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practical and theoret
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Mercantile Marine.

It shall be a funda
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and conduct shall be abs
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organization connected wit

Patrons—Their Excellenci
of Devonshire, I
Col. Sir John H
Lieutenant-Gov
Hon.Pres.—Sir
Pres.—Commod

If the Canvasser miss
subscription to the Secreta
of the Navy League of Ca
G. WILLIAMS, 34 King!

Be Fair - Be Generous - Be Quick!

Subscriptions will be received at THIS OFFICE until a regular
for this purpose

CAUGHT IN DENSE JUNGLE.

British Aviator Encountered Crocodiles, Lions, and Hippos.

Terrible experiences of a British aviator in the East African jungle are told by him in a letter received by a relative at Guildford. The aviator, Lieut. G. Garrod, of the Royal Flying Corps, went up to bomb a German ambush on the Rufiji River, but through engine trouble had to descend in the bush, the machine landing with broken propeller in a bog. It took him four days to make his way to a place of safety through the bush infested with wild animals.

He tells how in the dusk he was confronted with an ugly black animal about four feet high, with vicious tusks. He climbed a tree and prepared to put in the night there. Later he opened his eyes and saw something like two green electric bulbs about 30 feet from the tree. They moved round it in a circle. This continued for 45 minutes.

"The tension was unbearable. I wanted to scream, shout, and yell all in one, but instead I burst out with 'The Admiral's Broom,' and with a full-throated bass I roared out the three verses. No applause, but a reward—the leopard slunk away. Why had I not thought of it before?"

"I went through my repertoire. I laughed as I finished 'Two Eyes of Grey.' It seemed so ridiculous. Then I got on to hymns, remembered four verses of 'O God, Our Help in Ages Past,' and sang the 'Amen,' too. The whole thing had its ludicrous side."

Next morning whilst swimming a river he passed seven yards from a crocodile's mouth, but just reached the bank in time. Without food or arms—his only weapon of defence his nail scissors—his progress through the awful bush was about 100 yards an hour. His clothing was in ribbons, and his flesh exposed to the thorns, sword grass and flies.

He swam seven more rivers that day and sank down exhausted against

a tree. He could hear a lion roaring about 500 yards away, and, somewhat nearer, the grunting of a hippopotamus.

"Being exhausted I more or less lost consciousness for perhaps half an hour or so. Nothing short of a hippo charging could have made me climb a tree. Am afraid life had little to offer about that time."

It was whilst lying here that the lieutenant had the annoying experience of surveying two large baboons, the size of a small man, quarrelling over my trousers, now in threads, and among the tops of 40-foot trees."

It was not until he had passed another horrible day and equally terrible night in the bush that he at last was picked up by some natives. "Their eyes seldom left me," he adds: "Undoubtedly I was a strange sight—my legs bare and bleeding, my short vest sodden, dirty and torn, no trousers of course, just a dirty sun helmet, a short stick in my right hand, and with four days' growth of beard on my dirty face."

Real Homes for Sailors.

A distinct feature of the standardized merchant ships to be built will be improved accommodation for the crews. The Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Maclay, and the Board of Trade, have consulted the National Union of Sailors and Firemen. A sub-committee of the union, after considering the plans, expresses gratitude to Sir J. Maclay and his advisers and says the union's recommendations and more have been carried out.

The accommodation is aft. The men have a separate room for meals, and cabins with two bunks or cubicles, instead of open forecastles, to sleep in. Each cabin is provided also with a locker and a seat.

Another novelty is a common smoke room or "cosy corner" where both sailors and firemen can meet for a sing-song or "yarns" or both.

Women Once Invalids

Now in Good Health Through Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Say it is Household Necessity. Doctor Called it a Miracle.

All women ought to know the wonderful effects of taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound even on those who seem hopelessly ill. Here are three actual cases:



Harrisburg, Penn.—"When I was single I suffered a great deal from female weakness because my work compelled me to stand all day. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for that and was made stronger by its use. After I was married I took the Compound again for a female trouble and after three months I passed what the doctor called a growth. He said it was a miracle that it came away as one generally goes under the knife to have them removed. I never want to be without your Compound in the house."—Mrs. FRANK KNOBL, 1642 Fulton St., Harrisburg, Penn.

Hardly Able to Move.

Albert Lea, Minn.—"For about a year I had sharp pains across my back and hips and was hardly able to move around the house. My head would ache and I was dizzy and had no appetite. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, I am feeling stronger than for years. I have a little boy eight months old and am doing my work all alone. I would not be without your remedies in the house as there are none like them."—Mrs. F. E. YOST, 611 Water St., Albert Lea, Minn.

Three Doctors Gave Her Up.

Pittsburg, Penn.—"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully. When I was a girl 18 years old I was always sickly and delicate and suffered from irregularities. Three doctors gave me up and said I would go into convection. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and with the third bottle began to feel better. I soon became regular and I got strong and shortly after I was married. Now I have two nice stout healthy children and am able to work hard every day."—Mrs. CLEMENTINA DUERRING, 34 Gardner St., Troy Hill, Pittsburg, Penn.



All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice,—it will be confidential.

A GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Secured Material for Explosives from England.

The little English army which withstood the legions of Prussia at Mons and in northern France was decimated by high explosive shells, the principal components of which came in all probability from the British Isles. Such is the reasonable inference from recent revelations regarding German connections with the coal tar by-products industry of Great Britain in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war.

By an ingenious plan, inspired perhaps from official sources, German industrial concerns managed to secure from British coal the raw materials necessary for the vast sup-

TRENCHES ARE RENTED

Peculiar Item of Expense in Fighting.

A brief summary of Australia's share in the war by the Hon. Arthur Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who recently visited Canada, mentions two war loans of \$200,000,000 each, or about \$100 for each man, woman, and child in Australia.

The Australians bear the expenses of the transportation of their troops—they have furnished 350,000 men—and pay their soldiers \$1.50 a day, perhaps the highest pay received by men of any country in the war. Australia cannot make and ship the munitions used by her troops, but she meets the cost of their manufacture. "And finally," says Mr. Holman, "we





, Mate!"

Majesty's battle-ships. We are the men and wave—ice-floe, shipwreck and the High Seas. We do this for y. Nor can we provide for whining shell blast us look after them.

Day

**December 8th—
through the Daughters
of the Empire**

Objects of the Navy League of Canada

ONTARIO BRANCH

Affiliated with the Navy League of
the British Empire.



The Navy League of Canada is the Canadian Branch of the Navy League of the British Empire, and is an association of voluntary members formed to carry out the following objects:—

- 1 A thoroughly organized educational campaign in matters pertaining to the Navy and Mercantile Marine.
(a). By lectures. (b) By the circulation of literature. (c) By placing readers in public schools.
- 2 To raise funds for the relief of British and Canadian Sailors and their dependents for Sailors' Homes, Institutes and Hospitals in Canada and throughout the Empire.
- 3 To encourage volunteer Naval Brigades for boys and young men in which they can receive practical and theoretical instructions in seamanship to prepare them for service in our Mercantile Marine.

It shall be a fundamental principle of the League that its objects, membership, management and conduct shall be absolutely unconnected with and free from all party politics and from every organization connected with party politics.

Patrons—Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, K.G., &c.
Col. Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
Hon. Pres.—Sir John C. Eaton, K.B., S.S.D.
Pres.—Commodore Aemilius Jarvis, S.S.D.

If the Canvasser misses you, please mail your subscription to the Secretary of the Ontario Branch of the Navy League of Canada, Lieut. Col. CECIL G. WILLIAMS, 34 King Street West, Toronto.

The little English army, which withstood the legions of Prussia at Mons and in northern France was decimated by high explosive shells, the principal components of which came in all probability from the British Isles. Such is the reasonable inference from recent revelations regarding German connections with the coal tar by-products industry of Great Britain in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war.

By an ingenious plan, inspired perhaps from official sources, German industrial concerns managed to secure from British coal the raw materials necessary for the vast supplies of ammunition which Germany had accumulated at the beginning of the war and to reap a tidy harvest for themselves and German trade at the same time. Coal by-products are produced in the manufacture of coke from slack coal. In the old style coke ovens these by-products are wasted in the form of gases which pass out of the oven during the incandescence of the coal, and the plant required to retain these valuable substances in commercial form is a complicated and somewhat expensive installation.

The usual procedure of the German firm was to undertake the building of by-product ovens for British colliery companies on terms which were invariably acceptable, even to those who had very little capital available for additions to their plants. In fact the terms were so generous that many British coal operators jumped at the offer.

A German concern would offer to install the necessary by-product ovens with the proviso that payment for the cost of the plant should be made through the by-products, the entire output of which was to be handed over to it for a specified period, generally eight or ten years. The coke was then sold to the mine operator at a substantial reduction from the figure at which he could have produced it himself.

In this way three results were obtained. The German Government received an ample supply of the coal tar derivatives needed in the manufacture of high explosives; German industry laid foreign territory under tribute and German machinery manufacturers had a new market opened for their products. The favorable terms offered by the Germans were nearly always accepted by the British for the reason that the by-product trade was in its infancy in England, and owing to lack of research the profits in the exploitation of that field were not well understood by the managers of English colliery companies.

The sale of coke paid a substantial return on the investment and Germany received the coal tar product of British coal fields practically free of cost. In her artful Teuton way she secured a monopoly of the coal tar industry, with all its diverse branches, and at the same time stored tons of high explosives against the day when she was to launch her legions against those who stood in the way of Prussian Kultur. Possibly certain officials of German coal tar companies chuckled as they affixed their signatures to the contracts in the thought that long before the end of that term of ten years when the ovens were to become the property of British coal men a grateful Kaiser would be handing back to his faithful subjects the machinery in question.

Growth of Yokohama.

In 1867 the population of Yokohama was 20,800; now it is 440,000, representing 97,900 families. The annual trade is estimated at £17,500,000 in imports and £22,800,000 in exports. The annual revenue of the municipality is £225,000.

A brief summary of Australia's share in the war by the Hon. Mr. Arthur Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who recently visited Canada, mentions two war loans of \$200,000,000 each, or about £40 for each man, woman, and child in Australia.

The Australians bear the expenses of the transportation of their troops—they have furnished 350,000 men—and pay their soldiers \$1.50 a day, perhaps the highest pay received by men of any country in the war. Australia cannot make and ship the munitions used by her troops, but she meets the cost of their manufacture. "And finally," says Mr. Holman, "we pay land rent to the British Government for the trenches in France and Belgium occupied by Australian troops. So we not only lose lives, but pay the bills for the foothold where the men fall." He goes on:

"This method of settling land rent is one of the most foolish practices of the war. The Belgian and French farmers and landowners, instead of going to their own governments and making claims which would be settled with the British Government, personally come to the British adjutants or other officers on the ground and begin to haggle about the trench rents and rent for other occupied territory. So we pay our share to the British Government.

"The Belgian and French peasants are sometimes grasping, and show themselves in their worst lights in any such arrangement. It is a poor business method, and ought to be regularly transacted between governments. I hope the American business instinct will put an end to it."

At first the idea of paying rent for trenches used to drive the Boches out of France and Belgium seems preposterous. And yet the peasant, his home destroyed and his property ruined, can hardly be blamed for seeking compensation, though the time and manner of his doing so may be the worst in the world. He should, of course, look to his government for just recompense.

And to whom will France and Belgium look for the final assessment of the damage done? How much rent ought Germany to pay for her occupancy of Belgium and northern France these three years gone?

No "Undue Prominence."

The recent Colonial Office vote led to a varied debate in the Imperial Commons. Mr. Walter Long denied that undue prominence had been given to the deeds of Dominion soldiers—described the patience with which the Empire has borne the limitation of imports—emphasized the intense loyalty of native races, which asked to serve in France—and suggested that, since the word emigration implies exile, we should substitute "migration" for it. Many men and women will wish to "migrate," and they should be assisted and guided. The suggestions of the Imperial War Conference as to Indian labor in Crown colonies would not be "pigeon-holed" and forgotten. The other resolution about soldiers' graves has been acted upon, and these are as peaceful and beautiful as graveyards at home. The Imperial Conference had shown that the whole Empire was determined to secure a complete victory and a lasting peace.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

until a regular canvas is made


Medical Hall, Napanee. will not be shown here again. Be-
 Phone 81. Residence 52 the spot.

40-1

All

Welcome

SEATS



No

Collection

FREE

Hear **F. W. MANTON, V. D. M.,** Business Man, of Toronto
 on the Timely Subject

"ARE WE AT THE
END OF THE WORLD ?"
 and the relation of the WORLD WAR thereto, in a

PUBLIC LECTURE
 —at—
WONDERLAND THEATRE, NAPANEE,
 —on—
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9th, at 3 P. M.

The World is on Fire. All Nations are being drawn into the con-
 flagration. WHAT DOES IT MEAN? HEAR THE PROPHETIC
 TESTIMONY CLEARLY ANSWERED.

Xmas Will Soon be Here
Order Early Your

ALE, LAGER and PORTER

Two and a Half Per Cent.

From
The Lennox Beverage Works,
 'Phone 275.

Agents for the following breweries :

THE HAMILTON BREWERY CO.,	-	Hamilton, Ont.
GRANTS SPRINGS BREWERY CO.,	-	Hamilton, Ont.
THE NATIONAL BREWERIES Limited,	-	Montreal, Que.

Price per case of Two Doz. Pints **\$1.75**
 Price per half case, One Doz. Pints **.95**
 Syphons of Soda Water, half Doz. **.75**

All bottles and cases must be returned when empty, or will
 be charged at cost.

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,
 East Street, - Napanee, Ont.
 Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

SPECIAL
 Unfermented Fruit Wines, - 35c. Per Bottle.

Appeals are now being made for the
 Muskoka Free Hospital for Consump-
 tives to enable it to continue the great
 work of caring for just such cases as
 this. No matter how small the gift,
 it will be welcome.

Contributions may be sent to W. J.
 Gage, Chairman, 84 Spadina Avenue,
 Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Secretary-
 Treasurer, Gage Institute, Toronto.

Have You Seen
BEAVER BOARD
Paneled Walls and
Ceilings?

THEY far surpass lath,
 plaster and wall-paper
 in beauty, durability, ease of
 application, and economy.

They deaden sound, re-
 sist heat and cold, retard
 fire, resist shocks or strains,
 do not crack, chip or deter-
 iorate with age.

BEAVER BOARD

can be used in new or re-
 modeled buildings of every
 type.

We carry full
 stock and can fur-
 nish sizes as or-
 dered, with full
 information about
 use, application,
 etc.



APPLY TO

MADOLE HARDWARE CO.
 'PHONE 13,
 NAPANEE, ONTARIO

**Sale of Lands for Ar-
 rears of Taxes**

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.
 — To Wit: —

A list of lands for sale for arrears of Taxes
 has been prepared and copies thereof may be
 had at my office in the County Buildings.

The said list is being published in THE ONT.
 ARIO GAZETTE in the issues of September
 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th A.D., 1917.

In default of payment of the taxes I shall
 proceed to sell the said lands, or so much
 thereof as may be necessary for the arrears and
 taxes and costs, at my office in the County Court
 House on Saturday, December 15th, A.D., 1917,
 beginning the hour of ten o'clock in the fore-
 noon and in compliance with the Assessment
 Act.

W. J. SHANNON,
 Treasurer of the County of Lennox
 and Addington.
 County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, Sept. 8th,
 A.D., 1917. 11-2

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the
Following Goods :

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop
 Barley Feed - Cracked Corn.
 Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa,
 Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds,
 and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
 NAPANEE, ONT.

50-1f

sixteen (16) of whom are placed in
 foster homes and two (2) being ye
 charges on the Society, the averag
 cost per child was \$41.19 from th
 time of its apprehension until it wa
 placed out.

The total number of children a
 present on the books of the Society
 who are wards, is forty-four (44)
 coming to the report for the yea
 ending Nov. 30th, 1917, the Agent r
 ported as follows :

Applications for children 15, chil
 ren brought to shelter (not wards)
 5, children placed on parole 2, r
 turned to parents 3, children involv
 ed 64, children made wards 4, sent t
 Industrial School 3, complaints
 ceived 17, Investigations 20, mail r
 ceived 101, mail sent out, 244, mee
 ings addressed 4, mileage 1,480, O
 fice interviews 76, phone interview
 107, places visited 28, Police Cou
 attendances 14, wards heard from 1
 wards placed out 5, wards returne
 to shelter 2, wards visited 31, wari
 ings given 7.

During the past year the Societ
 had been fortunate in having \$10.00
 invested for its use through the kind
 ness of the executors of the will o
 the late Reuben Schermehorn, the in
 terest of which will amount to \$50
 per year.

Also there had been installed i
 the office of the Agent an up-to-dat
 office filing cabinet, so that the r
 cord of each child can be accuratel
 kept.

The Treasurer's report is as follow
 RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand.....	\$154 0
Grants.....	151 3
Grants.....	15
Int. on Schermehorn legacy.....	126 0
Bank Interest.....	1 6
Total	\$448 0

EXPENDITURES.

Board of children.....	\$147 8
Clothing.....	57 9
School books, etc.....	2 4
Medicine.....	3 1
Travelling expenses.....	128 2
Printing.....	14 7
Office fixtures.....	24 0
Postage.....	3
Balance on hand.....	70 1
Total	\$448 0

The event of the evening was a
 illustrated talk by the Rev. C. V.
 Demille on the Problem of the North
 Country, the conditions as actual
 exist was shown by means of lantern
 slides, taken from recent photograph
 Mr. Demille, who lived in the north
 end of this County for some time a
 Missionary for the Methodist Church
 put the problem very plainly befor
 his hearers, and pictured the dul
 hopeless lives of the poorer clas
 from forty to fifty miles to a railwa
 station, who going into that countr
 when lumbering was at its height
 are now that the pine is practicall
 gone, left stranded without, in son
 cases church or school, or any
 those influences which tend to pu
 build a high moral character, pi
 tures were shown of the miserabl
 small log shacks, into which as man
 as 10 persons were crowded together
 and who called it their home. Th
 solution of the problem was that th
 country should be closed to settler
 and reforested.

**FRENCH IVORY MORE POPULAR
 THAN EVER.**

Our French Ivory is not the chea
 white goods you so often see. Yo
 may select any article for manicu
 set, or toilet, the initial letter will
 beautifully engraved in any color yo
 desire.

1-c SMITH'S JEWELLERY STOR

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ANNUAL MEETING CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Lennox and Addington Children's Aid Society, was held in the Town Hall, Nanaimo, on Thursday, November 1st, 1917. Owing to the illness of President, Mr. Alpine Woods, Mrs. G. H. Travers, second vice-President, occupied the chair. The following were elected as the Board of management for the ensuing year: Hon. President—Dr. T. W. Simpson. President—Mr. Alpine Woods. 1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. E. McGurn. 2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. R. G. H. Travers. Recording Secretary—Mrs. F. L. Cooper.

Treasurer—Mrs. A. W. Grange. Hon. Solicitor—T. B. German, Esq. Rev. J. H. Coleman, Rev. C. W. Mille, Mrs. E. Wilson, Mrs. C. H. Hartman, Mrs. F. F. Miller, Mrs. J. Daffoe, Mrs. F. Cottle, Mr. Henry eighton, Mr. W. J. Dollar, Mr. Wilm Dunbar, Rev. A. J. Wilson, Mrs. J. Corkill, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. James Gordon, Mr. Alex. McGregor, Rev. W. P. Rogers, Mrs. M. S. Madole, R. J. Smith, Mrs. R. Ham, Mr. S. Madole, Rev. Father O'Connor, S. J. Walsh, Mr. Pat. Gleeson, and the Warden.

Agent—Mr. F. W. Barrett; Assistant Agent—Miss O. Hambly. The yearly report of the Agent and Treasurer was adopted and will be read elsewhere.

Following the business meeting a general attended public meeting was held in the Town Hall, His Worship Mayor Denison presiding. Selections were given by Miss H. Daly and Miss Marion Wilson.

Rev. J. H. Coleman outlined the origin and need of the Children's Aid Society, in caring for the neglected and abused children throughout the province. The first Children's Aid Society being organized through the efforts of Mr. J. J. Kelso, in July, 1911, in Toronto, and to-day there are societies in every County, in the province. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Mr. Kelso being the Provincial Superintendent. Thousands of children have been given a better chance to become good citizens, by the work done by these societies.

The Agent, Mr. F. W. Barrett, Chief Police, was called on for a report on the Lennox and Addington Society, and referred the audience to the fact that this County was behind the adjoining counties in the matter of child rescue work, as they had buildings equipped for the purpose of caring for neglected children until placed in foster homes. Also Agents were devoting all their time to the work, and all that could be done in Lennox and Addington under present conditions, was to take the most pressing cases, leaving undone a vast amount of preventive work, owing to a lack of funds and equipment. Making the last three years record, the Lennox and Addington Society had committed to its care and guardianship eighteen (18) children, thirteen (13) of whom are placed in foster homes and two (2) being yet in the care of the Society, the average cost per child was \$41.19 from the time of its apprehension until it was placed out.

The total number of children at present on the books of the Society, are 40 wards, is forty-four (44), making to the report for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1917, the Agent reported as follows:

Applications for children 15, children brought to shelter (not wards) 1, children placed on parole 2, returned to parents 3, children involved 64, children made wards 4, sent to Industrial School 3, complaints 2.

EDWARD EARLE HAS GAINED 14 POUNDS

Gets Complete Relief From Suffering Of Five Years Standing.

"When I tell you I have gotten complete relief from five years of suffering and have actually gained fourteen pounds in weight besides, you can readily see why I think so highly of Tanlac," said Edward Earle, of 17 McGregor avenue, Toronto. Mr. Earle is a well-known union carpenter employed in the Canadian Pacific shops and has lived in Toronto for the past eight years.

"My stomach was all upset," he continued, "and so out of order that I couldn't digest anything. I had no desire for food of any kind and what little I did eat would lay in my stomach like lead. I would bloat up terribly with gas and had sharp pains in my sides and all around my heart. My tongue was always coated. I had a bad taste in my mouth and would have dizzy spells when it seemed like a film or skin would form on my eyes and my vision would fail me. My sleep was poor, I was out of sorts all the time, felt tired and sluggish and had no energy. I really dreaded to eat anything because I knew that I would suffer afterwards."

"This is just the condition I had been in for five years, and while I tried all kinds of medicines I kept getting gradually worse until I read about Tanlac and began taking it. It's the only medicine I have found in all these years that I could conscientiously recommend to my friends. My stomach trouble has disappeared entirely with all the gas, pain and other bad feelings and I'm feeling well and strong in every way. My appetite is fine and I know I am getting nourishment from my food or I could never have gained so much in weight. I sleep good every night now, all my weak, dizzy feelings and bad taste are gone, and all this good has come from two bottles of Tanlac for I have just started on my third. Tanlac is my medicine from now on and I believe anybody suffering like I did will do well to try it."

Tanlac is sold in Nanaimo at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

OUR SPECIAL RING.

You haven't in three years seen the value we offer just now in a solitaire diamond ring. We secured a bargain parcel of diamonds and they are all mounted in the dainty up-to-date settings. Prices from \$20.00 to \$85.00. 1-c SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

We are showing the latest in genuine French Ivory.—If it isn't stamped it isn't the genuine.—We invite you to call and inspect the different pieces. WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "C. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

[Limited.]

NEVER HAD SUCH A LARGE STOCK OF

FURNITURE

to select from and you will find every line to select from to get your

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Music Cabinets, Ladies' Desks,

Large Assortment of Large Upholstered Rockers and Easy Chairs.

Parlor Tables, Parlor Suites, China Cabinets, Record Cabinets.

DEVENPORTS—Great Assortment, and the best made in Canada.

IRON BEDS FROM \$3.50 UP.

Dressers, Dressing Tables, Children's Setts.

Come and see our large stock, we will please you.

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

JOINT POLITICAL MEETING

IN THE ARMOURIES

NAPANEE

Saturday, Dec. 15th

1917, at 7.30 p.m.

To Discuss the Issues before the Public at Present.

Speakers : MR. EDWARD W. GRANGE
MR. WILLIAM J. PAUL

Chairman—HIS WORSHIP S. C. DENISON, Mayor of Nanaimo.

All the Electors come and hear the Candidates for Lennox and Addington.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE UNION GOVERNMENT MUST ACT.



friendship eighteen children, (18) of whom are placed in foster homes and two (2) being yet argues on the Society, the average cost per child was \$41.19 from the time of its apprehension until it was placed out.

The total number of children at present on the books of the Society, is 106 wards, is forty-four (44), according to the report for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1917, the Agent reported as follows:

Applications for children 15, children brought to shelter (not wards) 1, children placed on parole 2, returned to parents 3, children involved 64, children made wards 4, sent to Industrial School 3, complaints received 17, Investigations 20, mail received 101, mail sent out, 244, meetings addressed 4, mileage 1,480, Office interviews 76, phone interviews 7, places visited 23, Police Court attendances 14, wards heard from 13, wards placed out 5, wards returned to shelter 2, wards visited 31, wards given 7.

During the past year the Society has been fortunate in having \$10,000 donated for its use through the kindness of the executors of the will of the late Reuben Schermehorn, the amount of which will amount to \$500 per year.

Also there had been installed in the office of the Agent an up-to-date filing cabinet, so that the record of each child can be accurately kept.

The Treasurer's report is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand.....	\$154 63
Donations.....	151 31
Interest.....	15
On Schermehorn legacy.....	126 03
Bank Interest.....	1 65

Total \$448 62

EXPENDITURES.

Board of children.....	\$147 30
Printing.....	57 99
Tool books, etc.....	2 45
Medicine.....	3 12
Traveling expenses.....	128 50
Printing.....	14 75
Ice fixtures.....	24 00
Stage.....	33
Balance on hand.....	70 18

Total \$448 62

The event of the evening was an illustrated talk by the Rev. C. W. Demille on the Problem of the North American Indian, the conditions as actually shown by means of lantern slides, taken from recent photographs.

Demille, who lived in the north of this County for some time as missionary for the Methodist Church, presented the problem very plainly before the hearers, and pictured the dull, hopeless lives of the poorer class, from forty to fifty miles to a railway station, who going into that country were lumbering was at its height.

Now that the pine is practically gone, left stranded without, in some cases church or school, or any of the influences which tend to uphold a high moral character, pictures were shown of the miserable, all log shacks, into which as many as 10 persons were crowded together, and who called it their home. The condition of the problem was that the country should be closed to settlers and reforested.

ENCH IVORY MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

French Ivory is not the cheap article goods you so often see. You may select any article for manicure, or toilet, the initial letter will be beautifully engraved in any color you desire.

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

IMPERIAL MUNITIONS and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



The Chapter and Committee wish to acknowledge with many thanks their indebtedness to Mr. Eugene Richardson for the handsomely executed re-production of our Badge of the Order, which very appropriately serves as an indicator for visitors to town, and those not familiar with its location, to the situation of our work-room; and at the same time, our appreciative acknowledgment to Mr. Ezra Pringle for kindly having the same placed in position at the street entrance to the I.O.D.E. work-room. We also wish to offer our very appreciative thanks to Mr. Gordon Davis for a beautifully knitted pair of socks, sent into our room a short time since.

A large deputation from the Daughters of the Empire waited on the Town Council on Monday evening, Dec. 3rd, and were most kindly received, the petition on behalf of the Navy League of Canada and the Empire being responded to by a handsome grant from the Council, and their hearty endorsement of any efforts the Chapter may subsequently engage upon for the benefit of the Navy and Mercantile Marine, for all of which we are most grateful.

For particulars regarding our Wonderland entertainments next week, and Navy League matters see other columns in this issue.

We desire especially to thank Councilors Hunter and Spencer for their personal donations to the Navy League cause on the occasion of the hearing granted by the Council to the Deputation of the I.O.D.E.



The Red Cross Society

The handsome piece of Linen, made and donated by Misses E. and A. Thompson, was raffled on Saturday and netted a splendid sum for the Red Cross. Mrs. Trenouth held the lucky ticket.

The Society wishes to thank Mrs. C. W. Demille whose Sunday School Class meets at the P. Sonage once a week to make comforts for the soldiers. A profitable evening is spent.

A satisfactory report of the Lennox and Addington Motor Ambulance was received this week, showing that the Ambulance is still in splendid condition.

The Ladies of the Woman's Institute, Adolphustown, sent in on Saturday, a donation of pyjamas and socks, also \$15.00, for which the Society is most grateful.

The members of the Curling Club have again invited the Red Cross to give an "At Home" at the Club House, on New Year's Day, afternoon and evening: the kindness is greatly appreciated.

The usual meeting and tea will be held at the Hall on Saturday—all are welcome.

Chairman—HIS WORSHIP S. C. DENISON, Mayor of Napanee.

All the Electors come and hear the Candidates for Lennox and Addington.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE UNION GOVERNMENT MUST ACT.

If the Union Government is to succeed in the coming election it must adopt some prompt and vigorous measures.

Flavelle is the greatest weight that Government is carrying to-day. "Lord Bacon" is the term the opponents of Unionism are applying to him. The mechanic, the laborer, the salaried man, alike hold him responsible for 55c. bacon, and they are not far from being right. He should be made to disgorge the greater part of his 80 per cent. profits and to resign as chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board. Union Government will pay dearly for every day it hesitates or refrains from such action.

Secondly, action should be taken against the cold storage companies. While the warehouses are being filled to the roofs with butter, eggs, meat, etc., to be held there until the price is further advanced, the people are either going without or living on greatly reduced rations. They know that the Canadian hen is producing as many eggs as ever, that the Canadian cow gives down as much and as rich milk as ever, that the Canadian hog still weighs a full sixteen ounces to the pound. True, the cost of producing these articles of food is greater to-day than formerly, but the prices have been advanced much farther than the conditions warrant. Just here is where the sinister work of the cold storage man and the profiteer comes in, and the public know it. The consumer does not expect pre-war prices, but he does object to being exploited. The Union Government will make a grave mistake if it does not at once deal with the cold storage problem.

Thirdly, Food Controller Hanna should substitute fine words by finer acts. That kind of substitution would be popular. He has been given power to regulate food prices, but has not as yet exercised such power. His task is a difficult, as well as a thankless one, but not an impossible one. What Hoover can do in the United States, Hanna can do in Canada. The public is cognizant of the fact that certain milling companies have reaped millions of dollars of profit during the past year, while the price of bread has continued to advance, unchecked by the Food Controller. Such an injustice cries aloud for remedy.

These are only a few examples of the wrongs that should be righted, and that must receive prompt attention if the Union Government is to be sustained. Fair words will not suffice. What the people demand is immediate and vigorous action. They ask for protection against those who are imposing onerous burdens upon them for solely mercenary purposes.

The Union Government is on trial. It has now the opportunity to champion the cause of the people as against the claims of the interests. It should act, and act quickly.—Kings-ton Whig.



NEW SUITS

—AT—

\$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of \$15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y..

Napanee Ont.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you. TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY-SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary. Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee
0-3-m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Neat Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class workmen; cigars and tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

GET IT AT

WALLACE'S

How Would the Kaiser Vote ?

A DISPASSIONATE ANALYSIS OF THE REAL SITUATION IN CANADA IN REGARD TO THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE IS GIVEN BY A NON-PARTISAN.

Mr. John S. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa, one of the ablest and best known lawyers in Canada, has published a closely-reasoned and clear statement of the real facts of the National-Conservative Alliance, and the results flowing from the adoption of conscription without proper appreciation of all national conditions, and of the real war needs. Mr. Ewart is a personal friend of Sir Robert Borden. He is an independent in politics, and a close student of Canadian affairs, with a national reputation for clear thinking and sane judgment.

A pamphlet he has just published is worthy of careful consideration by the electors of Lennox and Addington.

Some excerpts from it are given below:

After reviewing the character of the campaign in Quebec in 1911, Mr. Ewart says:

NATIONALISTS IN THE CABINET

Of the astonishingly large number of Quebec supporters which Sir Rob-

ert Borden obtained at the 1911 elections, only six were not known as Nationalists, and those six received Nationalist support. After the elections identity was lost, for SIR ROBERT TOOK THREE OF THE NATIONALISTS INTO HIS CABINET. Mr. Monk was rewarded with the Department of Public Works. Mr. Pelletier became Postmaster-General. He had taken no part in the campaign of 1910, but (as Mr. Bourassa tells us) he stood at the election of 1911 as a "disciple of Armand Lavergne." Mr. Nantel was appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, and afterwards was given a most comfortable seat on the Railway Commission. He was one of the Monk-Bourassa party in the campaign of 1910. Mr. Coderre, Mr. Blondin, and Mr. Sevigny, who subsequently became members of the Borden government, were also of that party. Mr. Armand Lavergne has said that both he and Mr. Bourassa were offered seats in Sir Robert's cabinet. Mr. Sevigny, who had asked,

"Who is His Majesty? Have we any Majesty here?" was requested by Sir Robert to second the motion for reply to the Governor's speech at the opening of the session.

SIR ROBERT'S RESPONSIBILITY

In view of the foregoing facts it is perfectly useless for Sir Robert to deny association with the Nationalists or responsibility for the present attitude of Quebec towards conscription. All that Sir Wilfrid had proposed was the construction of a Canadian navy, with Canadian control of it in time of war. To that the Nationalists objected on the ground that it MIGHT mean that their men would be sent to fight. Sir Robert's party joined with the Nationalists in their endeavor to "beat Laurier." They divided the constituencies between them. They invited Mr. Bourassa to speak for them in Ontario. They paid for the distribution of LE DEVOIR to "thousands and thousands of electors." Sir Robert gave to leading Nationalists places in his government. And if Quebec electors are now opposed to much more drastic legislation—TO THEIR ACTUAL BEING SENT TO FIGHT—may I not remind Sir Robert, of one of the sentences in his speech of June 11th last—"It is easy to sow the wind of clamour against the imposition of equal duty and obligation upon all Canadians for the preservation of their country, but those who make that sowing may reap such a whirlwind as they do not dream of to-day."

MORE FOOD IS ALLIES REQUEST.

Before attempting an examination of the real reason for the introduction of conscription in Canada, we must carefully consider what Canada ought to have done in order that she might contribute in the most effective way towards "winning the war." If the necessity for maintaining, in undiminished numbers, the troops which Canada has sent to the front be admitted, then conscription was inevitable, and the only question would have been as to the method of its introduction—in sudden reversal of previous education, or preceded by deprecatory appeals to a previously misguided public. But, except spectacularly and sentimentally, there was no such necessity. What was wanted, and was begged, from Canada was not men but food.

WHERE OUR DUTY LAY

Our duty—our plain, manifest, imperious duty—was to make quick, active, and effective response to these appeals. I charge against Sir Robert that he has done almost nothing. Last year, indeed, Mr. Burrell issued some excellent pamphlets, and he and others preached "production, more production, and still more production." But all that has been accomplished is that some vacant lots have been turned into vegetable gardens. Lord Rhondda asked for devotion to food-raising and "the DIVERSION OF EFFORT from other enterprise." Sir Robert replied with conscription, for the purpose of CONTINUING OUR EFFORT in "other enterprise." Lord Rhondda appealed for aid against Germany's "threat of starvation." Sir Robert replied with pamphlets and preachings. Lord Rhondda urged "utilizing every ounce of national energy to increase production." Sir Robert replied by disrupting Canada in order to send the very best of our energy to Europe. That is not playing the game. That, if you wish, is "desertion"—desertion of our plain duty, and a childish preference for the spectacular to that which, if less showy, is of infinitely greater importance.

IMPORTANCE OF FOOD SUPPLY

The question of food supply for the Allies is, to my mind, very much more

That is all most indisputably! It was not mere panic that induced Mr. Sidney Webb to entitle his article (Contemporary Review, October) "THE WORLD FAMINE, OR WHICH WE ARE HURRYING."

EFFECT ON THE FRONT.

And what is the effect of these conditions upon the possibility of future maintenance of "our boys in the trenches?" Lord Rhondda said this way:

"The danger of the food situation lies not so much in the submarine as in the world shortage of cereals and fats. . . . WHAT WE . . . FROM THE UNITED STATES."

CANADA WE CANNOT PRODUCE ELSEWHERE. UNLESS THE LIES IN EUROPE ARE ABLE TO IMPORT THE SUPPLIES NECESSARY FOR FEEDING THEIR ARMIES AND THEIR CIVIL POPULATIONS, VICTORY MAY SLIP FROM OUR UNITED GRASP."

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE

What have you done, Sir Robert? Last session Sir Edward Kemp said that, up to June 30th last, 41 farmers had enlisted, of whom 21 came from the western provinces. You claim credit for that, and denounce Sir Wilfrid for not helping you to do it, while, at the moment, your new Minister of Agriculture is laboring to UNDO it. I will say that those men volunteered of course they did, and so did the sons of others whom you refused to accept. Why did you deplete the farms? And why now do you make impossible the substitution of workers? There may be little glamour, Sir Robert, about conscription for food production, but will enable us to "fight the fan which threatens our allies. Is it worth doing?

UNITED STATES TROOPS

There is another very important consideration that must be taken into account before the question of more troops or more food can be settled. The United States entered war on April 6th last—more than months before Sir Robert's conscription speech; and with that accession of almost unlimited soldier-sun any possible doubt as to the ability of devoting Canada's maner to food-production disappears. For, first, the United States raise five or six million men but she equals relatively, Canada's. And, second, the question has, by very fact of the arrival of this factor, become one, not of how many men for the front, but of how to get them there. At the moment of writing, British and United States gates are in consultation (as Montreal Gazette, November 9th, it) as to

"How many troops America can send in the field, without endangering food and material supplies of France and Italy."

The question is not, "HOW MANY TROOPS CAN THE UNITED STATES RAISE?" but, "HOW MANY CAN BE USED?"

Ship-shortage and lack of food are our greatest dangers. As long as August last, the British Colonial Secretary said that

"the West Indies had actually provided more men than it had been able to convey to the seat of war."

And if that was true in August, the few thousand men which the lands could offer, what must be present difficulties with reference to the American millions?

Can anybody suggest any (other than a sentimental one) Canada should compete with the United States for places in the



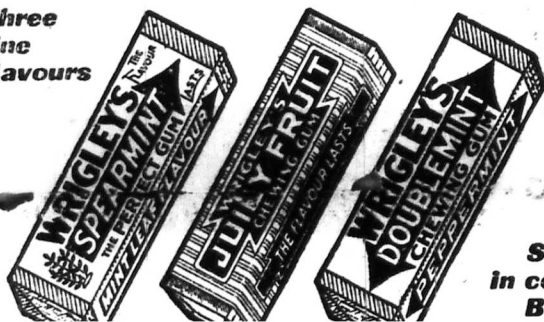
WRIGLEY'S

The Password to pleasure, for the fighters abroad and workers at home is

WRIGLEY'S

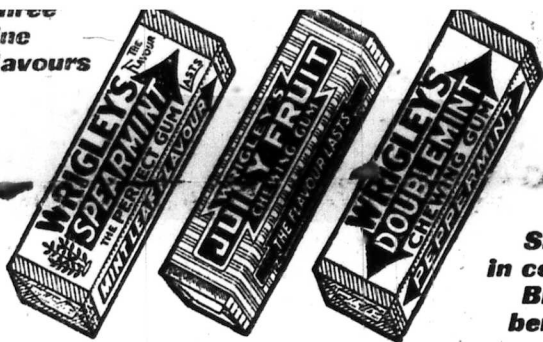
The name of the famous Chewing Gum that has won its way everywhere.

Three fine flavours



Small in cost—Big in

three
fine
flavours



Small
in cost—
Big in
benefit

It is a Sweetmeat, a Stimulant and a Health-help all in one. It benefits teeth, breath, appetite and digestion. It steadies stomach and nerves. It is ever-ready refreshment when you're fagged.

Made in Canada

Sealed Tight—Kept Right

17

The Flavour Lasts

ARE YOU IN NEED
OF A

MONUMENT

If you are, we would be pleased to show our large range of designs. We will give you good stock and the best workmanship possible; prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction.

Call and see us, or ask
for quotations.

Monuments of all kinds, from the simplest to the most elaborate. Famous Vermont marble. Foreign and Domestic granite. Estimates cheerfully given.

The Napanee Marble and Granite Works, Market Square,
M. PIZZARIELLO, Proprietor. NAPANEE

LUMBER

We have everything in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Cedar Posts, Wall Board.

INTERIOR FINISH
FOR BUILDINGS.

Our machinery is strictly up-to-date and you
can depend on our workmanship.

Let us figure on your plans and specifications.

ROBERT LIGHT, Richard Street.
Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

Sir Robert replied with pamphlets and preachings. Lord Rhondda urged "utilizing every ounce of national energy to increase production." Sir Robert replied by disrupting Canada in order to send the very best of our energy to Europe. That is not playing the game. That, if you wish, is "desertion"—desertion of our plain duty, and a childish preference for the spectacular to that which, if less showy, is of infinitely greater importance.

IMPORTANCE OF FOOD SUPPLY

The question of food supply for the Allies is, to my mind, very much more serious than the defection of Russia, and Lord Rhondda does well to intersect the word "starvation." If you do not agree with me, it is because you do not read current and easily available literature. Do you know what are the conditions in France, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, and Roumania to-day? You do not know them fully and neither do I. But we know enough to justify the recent statement of Dr. J. W. Robertson:

"Taking all these factors into consideration, it is no exaggeration to say that the world faces a food situation that is NOTHING SHORT OF APPALLING. . . . We should use all the experience we have thus far gained in planning and carrying forward a campaign for LARGER ACREAGES and higher yields in 1918 and the years that are to follow."

That is precisely the contrary of what we are doing.

WHAT MR. HANNA ADVISES.

Mr. Hanna, our Food Controller, tells us in his bulletins that

"Recent developments in Europe, official correspondence and the latest crop estimates make it plain that the world food situation to-day is serious beyond anything that we could see a few months ago. . . . The requirements of Great Britain will be much larger than they were last year. We must also ensure the women and children of France against terrible suffering and make certain that the Allied cause will not be weakened by shortage of essential food supplies."

The situation is grave to-day and the time has come when the people of Canada must realize that the Allies are depending on the continent of North America to a far greater extent than ever before. It is within the power of all of us effectively to support the efforts of our armies."

"Britain is on war rations."

"Britain eats war-bread."

"The weekly bread allowance per person in England is four pounds."

"The call to Canada is to produce—produce as well as save. Canada has the arable land, millions and millions of acres of it."

"We are 3,000 miles away from the actual conflict. Canada and the United States are belligerent countries who enjoy immunity from the devastation of war. Nothing should interrupt the producers who stay at home in this work of supporting the men who have gone to the front, and their families, and the national life these men are fighting to preserve."

"Labor must be supplied to the farms by the cities in time of war when labor is scarce."

"Canada is the base of supplies. Canada must not fail. Canada must produce."

Mr. Hanna says that the Allies will be short this year by the staggering total of 370,000,000 bushels.

"The bulk of this requirement will have to come from North America. If this continent fails to supply it, thousands will starve while the supplies for the armies will be dangerously jeopardized."

At a recent official conference, Mr. Cramer, the Minister of Agriculture, said:

"that there were difficulties in the situation. One of these was the shortage of help which was a very serious question."

Ship-shortage and lack of food a our greatest dangers. As long ago August last, the British Colonial Secretary said that

"the West Indies had actually provided more men than it had been possible to convey to the seat of war."

And if that was true in August the few thousand men which the lands could offer, what must be the present difficulties with reference to the American millions?

Can anybody suggest any reason (other than a sentimental one) why Canada should compete with the United States for places in the transport ships rather than employ the men in food-production?

THE ARGUMENT IN BRIEF

After referring at some length Sir Robert's repeated declaration that conscription would not be introduced in Canada, and his sudden announcement of the conscription policy on his return from England last May, Mr. Ewart sums up as follows:

"What Sir Robert ought, and ought not, to have done is very clear."

"He ought to have dissociated himself and his party from the Nationalist propaganda in 1910. But he did not."

"He ought to have made clear at certain his disapprobation of the close co-operation of his party members in Quebec with the Nationalists in the general election of 1911. But he did not."

"He ought to have protested against the invitation of the Sudbury Conservative Association to Mr. Bourassa to extend his propaganda into Ontario. But he did not."

"He ought to have protested (if he knew of it) against financial assistance being given by his party, to Bourassa's newspaper. But he did not."

"He ought not to have given seats in his cabinet—the only three French Canadian seats that he had—to men who had taken a leading part in Nationalist propaganda. But he did not."

"He ought at least to have required from any such men, frank renunciation of the doctrine which they had been preaching, before he elevated them to places in the Government of Canada. But he did not."

"He ought not to have introduced the conscription bill. But he did."

"If conscription had been necessary, he ought to have preceded its introduction by a campaign of education. More especially, he ought to have endeavored to counteract what he and his friends had done in Quebec in 1910-1911. But he did not."

"While recruiting was ceasing, Robert, in the summer of 1916, at number of meetings, urged the duty of 'national service.' He ought to have urged conscription if he intended its introduction. But he did not."

"While recruiting was proceeding, he ought to have declined to deplete farms. But he did not."

"He ought to have given heed to the Senate's declaration of the necessity, during the present year for

"the breaking of a large increase of wild lands in order that such soil may be ready for cultivation next year and our productive capital thereby increased."

But he did not."

"He ought to have given effect to the Senate's declaration that

"the shortage of farm labor must be met, and the method of meeting must be prompt and decisive, if present production of wheat and other cereals is to be maintained, let alone increased."

But he did not."

"In framing his policy, he ought to have taken into most anxious consideration the nationally disruptive effect of the introduction of conscription. But he did not. In his speech of June 11th he denied that his would 'induce disunion, discord, strife,' or that its consequences should 'be dreaded.'"

That is all most indisputably true. It was not mere panic that induced Mr. Sidney Webb to entitle his recent article (Contemporary Review, October) "THE WORLD FAMINE INTO WHICH WE ARE HURRYING."

EFFECT ON THE FRONT.

And what is the effect of these conditions upon the possibility of the future maintenance of "our boys in the trenches?" Lord Rhondda puts it this way:

"The danger of the food situation is not so much in the submarine peril as in the world shortage of cereals, meats and fats. . . . WHAT WE ASK FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WE CANNOT PROCURE ELSEWHERE. UNLESS THE ALLIES IN EUROPE ARE ABLE TO IMPORT THE SUPPLIES NECESSARY FOR FEEDING THEIR ARMIES AND THEIR CIVIL POPULATIONS, VICTORY MAY SLIP FROM OUR UNITED GRASP."

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE

What have you done, Sir Robert? Last session Sir Edward Kemp told us that, up to June 30th last, 45,797 armers had enlisted, of whom 24,592 came from the western provinces. You claim credit for that, and you renounce Sir Wilfrid for not helping you to do it, while, at the same moment, your new Minister of Agriculture is laboring to UNDO it. You will say that those men volunteered. Of course they did, and so did thousands of others whom you refused to accept. Why did you deplete the arms? And why now do you make impossible the substitution of new Yorkers? There may be little glitter and glamour, Sir Robert, about conscription for food production, but it will enable us to "fight the famine" which threatens our allies. Is it not worth doing?

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"How many troops America can put in the field, without endangering the food and material supplies of France and Italy."

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Can anybody suggest any reason (other than a sentimental one) why Canada should compete with the United States for places in the transport ships rather than employ her

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon pulp through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

"He sees more clearly now. Into his union government, he has not succeeded in inducing a single Quebec liberal to enter; and Mr. Seigney has told us that if he were to resign, his race would be unrepresented in the government. Neither Sir John A. Macdonald nor Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have reduced Canada to such disastrous cleavage.

HOW WOULD THE KAISER VOTE?

The question "HOW WOULD THE KAISER VOTE?" is an impertinent one; but as it appears in high letters on many billboards throughout Canada, it ought to be answered. My reply is that I am not in the Kaiser's confidence, and that he does so many curious things, that I am doubtful of his perfect sanity; but giving him credit for a modicum of sense, I am inclined to think THE KAISER WOULD VOTE FOR THE MAN WHO IS DISRUPTING CANADA, even although in many respects that man is most patiently and loyally doing very excellent work. The Kaiser has good reason to dislike us, and to wish to see us split into factions. He must enjoy seeing it done.

EBONY, STERLING SILVER,

Or Silver Plated sets—a big variety to choose from.

1-c SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

WONDERLAND FOR THE I.O. D. E.

AND BRITISH RED CROSS.

on the afternoons and evenings of the 10th and 11th December. Do not miss this opportunity of seeing our Canadian boys at Vimy Ridge and Arras, and the retreat of the Germans. Reserve these dates, as these pictures taken on the spot will not be shown here again. Our friends in the country, as well as our townspeople, are most cordially asked to be present. Through an error the Canadian Patriotic Fund was mentioned last week as receiving part of the proceeds whereas the beneficiary sharing with the I.O.D.E. is the British Red Cross. Come and help both worthy objects. Tickets, for adults, 25c.; for children, under 15 years, 10c. Mr. F.L. Hooper has kindly consented to take charge of the tickets.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

The following information has been received by Mr. W. J. Paul from the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, by telegram.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 3rd, 1917.

The Rich Fatten While the Soldiers Fight

The whole financial policy of the Government, in the first place, has been to make the war a "paying proposition" for those of its Big Business friends who remain at home. These men have shared orders, arising entirely out of the War, approximating a billion and a half dollars. The cost of the War so far approximates about half of that amount. In Great Britain and the United States the principle at the outset was laid down that those who benefit by the War shall help pay for the cost of the War and that so far as possible those who suffer in the War or by the War the soldier and his dependents—shall be spared further sacrifice. It has been altogether different in Canada. Out of all the huge profits made from war contracts only an infinitesimal amount has been conscripted for the payment of the war expenditures—about fourteen millions in the first three years of the War to be explicit. The War is being carried on by borrowing and by indirect taxes. The debt accumulated by the borrowing will be paid by the soldier when he comes back in common with all others. The indirect taxes bear as heavily in increased cost of living upon the poorly-paid dependent of the soldier as they do on the pampered and protected war profiteer with his 100 per cent. dividends.

BORDEN GOVERNMENT AGAINST INCOME TAX

Sir Thomas White has ever been chary of direct taxation. He was simply hounded by the Opposition into the imposition of an excess Profit Tax. He was later hounded into the imposition of an Income Tax and the tax he did impose will sit very lightly on the shoulders of the men with big incomes who include himself and nearly all his colleagues. Moreover he stated that it would next year take the place of the Excess profit tax. Fear of "scaring capital" has ever been the plea of the Minister of Finance when urged to a further conscription of profit and accumulated wealth. In other words he always took the ground, that men would not go into the munition or war supply business unless assured of substantial profits and the retention thereof.

SOLDIER'S DEPENDENTS SUFFER.

But the man at the Front who is asked to sacrifice all he has, must be content with a wage which in any other branch of War or domestic industry at home would be considered ridiculous and would create strikes. His dependents at home are asked to subsist upon an allowance which the family of a mechanic in these days would consider starvation wages.

For three years of war the Government has pursued a niggardly policy towards the soldiers and their dependents while exercising care and solicitude for the profiteer and throwing the doors of a heavily taxed treasury open to that coterie of financial pirates which has bled the country for the past six years. Such a policy was to be expected from a Government of millionaires, not one of whom could at the present time truthfully declare that he wasn't financially better off to-day than he was when War broke out, when as a matter of fact if he were stripped naked and penniless on the street his sacrifice would not be on equality

"That the further consideration of the bill be deferred until such adequate provision has been made for the dependents of soldiers enlisted for overseas as will remove the necessity for raising money by public subscription for their support."

The motion was derisively voted voted down by the Government and Sir Robert Borden petulantly declared:

"When my Hon. friend, at this hour attempts to delay indefinitely the passage of this Bill, I say that I have no sympathy either with his motion or his motive, and without any hesitation whatever I declare to this House that the Government cannot accept it."

POLICIES OF TWO CANDIDATES.

Against this motion to provide increased allowances to the soldiers' dependents at home Mr. Paul voted. He voted also against the motion to tax more heavily millionaires and the war profiteers.

Why did he vote that way?

Was it because he had the interests of the soldiers and their families at heart, or was it because he was just a straight party man voting with his party at the dictation of the Big interests?

Mr. Grange, the Independent Liberal Candidate, stands for a fair wage for the men at the front, for an increased living allowance from the State for their dependents at home. And he would get the money for it by taxing the men who can best afford to pay—namely the men who have become rich through the war.

Include these necessities in your next parcel to the front: Oxo cubes, Bovril in tins, Soldier Chocolates, nut bar, reindeer coffee, Klim (powdered milk), Thirst quenchers, Sabadilla powder, sterno canned heat, and last but not least, candles.

New Winnipeg Service.

Travel between Eastern and Western Canada is always heavy in the winter months, particularly during December with its holiday season. To meet the requirements of the public, therefore, a special Daily Service between Toronto and Winnipeg is announced by the Canadian Northern Railway: Westbound, Dec. 3rd to January 2nd; Eastbound, 1918 only, Dec. 1st and Jan. 5th, 1918, only. Thereafter regular tri-weekly service will be resumed. A Through Tourist Sleeping Car will also be operated daily between Toronto and Calgary as part of the above special service, and connection will be made with regular daily trains between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Service between Toronto and Vancouver remains tri weekly, leaving Toronto Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays as at present. For further particulars see Local Time Table Folders or apply to R. E. McLEAN, Station Agent, or E. McLAUGHLIN, Town Agent. 52-c

Select your Xmas Cards and Book-lets now, a splendid assortment to choose from at WALLACE'S, the leading Drug Store.

Alger Books—best binding—at 20c. PAUL'S.

ship-storage and lack of food are the greatest dangers. As long ago as last August, the British Colonial Secretary said that the West Indies had actually produced more men than it had been possible to convey to the seat of war. And if that was true in August of a few thousand men which the Islands could offer, what must be the present difficulties with reference to American millions? If anybody suggests any reason other than a sentimental one why Canada should compete with the United States for places in the transport ships rather than employ her in food-production?

THE ARGUMENT IN BRIEF

After referring at some length to Robert's repeated declarations that conscription would not be introduced in Canada, and his sudden announcement of the conscription policy his return from England last May, Ewart sums up as follows: "What Sir Robert ought, and ought to, to have done is very clear. He ought to have dissociated himself and his party from the National propaganda in 1910. But he did not. He ought to have made clear and plain his disapprobation of the use of co-operation of his party members in Quebec with the Nationalists at the general election of 1911. But he did not. He ought to have protested against the invitation of the Sudbury Conservative Association to Mr. Bourassa to extend his propaganda into Ontario. But he did not. He ought to have protested (if he knew of it) against financial assistance being given by his party to Mr. Bourassa's newspaper. But he did not. He ought not to have given seats in his cabinet—the only three French-Canadian seats that he had—to men who had taken a leading part in the Nationalist propaganda. But he did not. He ought at least to have required from any such men, frank renunciation of the doctrine which they had been preaching, before he elevated them to places in the Government of Canada. But he did not. He ought not to have introduced a conscription bill. But he did. If conscription had been necessary, it ought to have preceded its introduction by a campaign of education. He ought to have endeavored to counteract what he and his friends had done in Quebec in 1911. But he did not. While recruiting was ceasing, Sir Robert, in the summer of 1916, at a number of meetings, urged the duty of 'national service.' He ought to have urged conscription if he intended its introduction. But he did not. While recruiting was proceeding, he ought to have declined to deplete the ranks. But he did not. He ought to have given heed to the Senate's declaration of the necessity, during the present year for the breaking of a large increase of old lands in order that such new land may be ready for cultivation next year and our productive capital thereby increased." But he did not. He ought to have given effect to the Senate's declaration that the shortage of farm labor must be met, and the method of meeting it must be prompt and decisive, if our present production of wheat and other cereals is to be maintained, let alone increased." But he did not. In framing his policy, he ought to have taken into most anxious consideration the nationally disrupting effect of the introduction of conscription. But he did not. In his speech of June 11th he denied that his bill would "induce disunion, discord and strife," or that its consequences could "be dreaded."

the I.O.D.E. is the British Red Cross. Come and help both worthy objects. Tickets, for adults, 25c.; for children, under 15 years, 10c. Mr. F. L. Hooper has kindly consented to take charge of the tickets.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

The following information has been received by Mr. W. J. Paul from the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, by telegram.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 3rd, 1917.
W. J. Paul,
Tamworth, Ont.

It having been brought to the attention of the Government by Hon. M. Crearar, Minister of Agriculture, that in some countries tribunals appointed under the Military Service Act have not given sufficient weight to the importance of the production of food stuffs and have therefore refused extension to men whose work is essential to continue production on the farms on which they are now working. The Government has decided on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture to take immediate action in order to prevent any unnecessary interruption of farm work in order that Militia Department and Department of Agriculture may be empowered to have the necessary power to act. The following order in council has passed by giving His Excellency, the Governor General in council upon the recommendation of the acting Minister of Agriculture, and under and by virtue of provisions of the War Measure Act, 1914, and the Military Service Act, 1917. The Minister of Agriculture is hereby authorized to appoint a representative of the Department of Agriculture in such counties or districts in any province of Canada as he may determine.

First,—to attend the sittings of the tribunals appointed under the Military Service Act to guard the national interests in connection with the production of food stuffs.

Second,—to appeal from the decisions of the tribunals in any case wherein his opinion the tribunal has not given due weight to the urgency of maintaining our food supplies.

Third,—to investigate and report upon appeals or applications for exemption when the ground of appeal or application is that the party seeking exemption should in the national interest be retained in food production rather than be enrolled in the Expeditionary Force.

J. D. REID,

Acting Minister of Agriculture.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 2nd, 1917.

Mr. W. J. Paul,

Tamworth, Ont.

In connection with officials required to look after appeals, re farmers sons and farm help as authorized by council. This department requires immediately the names of several men in each constituency to select from. Might ask you for recommendation of well qualified and impartial men in your district in order that the department may take immediate action?

(Signed) GEO. F. CHALLORN,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

In pursuance of the instructions in the above telegrams Mr. W. J. Paul notifies all farmers and farmers sons who have appealed or may appeal from the local tribunals by reason of not being exempt or who have had an appeal entered against them by the Military authorities on the ground that they have been improperly exempt, that these are all entitled to be represented by counsel (or lawyer) on the appeal to look after their interests at the expense of the Government, and if they notify Mr. Paul they will be furnished with such assistance.

ment has pursued a niggardly policy towards the soldiers and their dependents while exercising care and solicitude for the profiteer and throwing the doors of a heavily taxed treasury open to that coterie of financial pirates which has bled the country for the past six years. Such a policy was to be expected from a Government of millionaires, not one of whom could at the present time truthfully declare that he wasn't financially better off to-day than he was when War broke out, when as a matter of fact if he were stripped naked and penniless on the street his sacrifice would not be on equality with the man who has risked his all in the trenches or the woman who cheerfully saw him go.

For three years the pay of the soldier at the Front has remained the same, though during that three years wages in all other lines of business and industry at home have been increased many times. For three years the assigned pay and separation allowances to soldier and dependents, (quite meagre enough at the outset) have not changed, though during that three years the cost of living has doubled and trebled.

WAGES COMPARED

The assigned pay of a private soldier at the outset of the war amounted to about \$15.00 per month. Separation allowance (which is not given unless pay is assigned) amounted to \$20.00 per month or a total of \$35.00 a month which was the same whether he had a family of one or ten. To-day the allowance is the same as it was then though living expenses have increased tremendously. Some appreciation of the injustice of the situation may be gathered from the following comparative tables:

1914

Assigned pay and Separation Allowance to soldier's family August 1914. \$35.00 per month or \$8.75 a week.

Cost of Budget of food for family for one week as computed by Labor Department August 1914, \$7.42.

1917

Assigned pay and separation allowance August 1917. \$35.00 a month or \$8.75 a week.

Cost of Budget of food for family for one week August 1917. \$11.62.

Assigned pay and Separation allowance remained stationary in the interval. The cost of living increased 56.6 per cent. according to the figures of the Labor Department. In other words so far as the State is concerned the family of the soldier must depend for charitable contribution from the Patriotic Fund to make up the difference between its allowance and the cost of existence.

SOLDIERS UNDERPAID \$65.00 A

MONTH AT LEAST

Admitting that the soldier is an equally useful man to his country and that his family is entitled to the same consideration we find that on the basis of the soldier's full pay amounting to \$35 per month and separation allowance to family amounting to \$20.00 per month (without considering Patriotic Fund allowance) he is underpaid to the extent of \$65 per month or is getting 70 per cent. less than he needs to keep him in a reasonable condition of life. Even with the Patriotic Fund allowance he is heavily underpaid, and his family is told by the Food Controller (also a millionaire) to sign the Food pledge card and requested to "conserve" food supplies. But no attempt during all its regime of the Government was made to control food prices.

It was with a view towards improving the condition of the dependents of the soldiers the following resolution was moved by Mr. Copp, Liberal member for Westmoreland, in amendment to the Military Service Bill last session:

and Fridays as at present. For further particulars see Local Time Table Folders or apply to R. E. McLEAN, Station Agent, or E. McLAUGHLIN, Town Agent.

Select your Xmas Cards and Booklets now, a splendid assortment to choose from at WALLACE'S, the leading Drug Store.

Alger Books—best binding—at 20c. PAUL'S.

Every Style Bracelet and Strap Watches

Silver, Gunmetal, Filled and Solid Gold

Our \$3.00 Strap Wristlet Watch is one of the best buys you can make. It is a dandy and fully guaranteed. All Watches good values.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.

WE - WANT - NOW

A Reliable Agent in Lennox and Addington County to sell Pelham Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit Trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

OVER 600 ACRES

of the choicest Nursery Stock including NEW varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.

31-4

Notice

Owing to change in business I find it necessary to have all outstanding accounts paid in at once. And all future accounts must be settled at least every month.

We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North.

'Phone 101

Gordon Craig

Soldier of Fortune — by Randall Parrish



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"I mean to; the time has come when I should. It was that I might save you from a crime. You had been kind to me, sympathetic. I—I liked you very much, and I knew you did not understand; that you were being misled. I could not determine then where the fraud was, but I knew there was fraud and that you would eventually become its victim."

"You cared that much for me?"

"Yes," she confessed frankly. "I did. I would never have told you so under ordinary conditions. But I can now, here, where we are—alone together in this boat." She paused, as though endeavoring to choose the proper words. "We both realize the changed relations between us."

I drew a quick, startled breath.

"That—that I love you!" the exclamation left my lips before I was aware.

"Yes," she said calmly. "I could not help that. At first I never deemed such a result of our friendship possible. I was Philip Henley's wife, and I gave this possible danger scarcely a thought. Indeed, it did not seem a danger. While it is true he was husband in name only, yet I was wife forever. That is my religion. Now the conditions are all changed, instantly changed, by his death."

"You believe, then, he is dead?"

"I am sure of it as though I had seen his body. I feel it to be true. Do you understand now why because of the fact we can no longer remain friends?"

"Yes," I burst forth, "because you know how I have grown to feel toward you. You—you resent?"

"Have I said so?"

"No, not in words. That was not necessary, but I understand."

"Do you, indeed?"

I stared toward her, puzzled, bewildered, yet conscious that the hot blood was surging through my veins.

"You cannot mean the other?" I questioned. "That—that you love me?"

"And why not? Am I so different from other women?"

I held the tiller still with one hand, but the other arm was free, and I reached out and drew her toward me. There was no resistance, no effort to break away. I could see her face uplifted, the wide open eyes.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Revenue Cutter.

It could not have been long, not

His eyes flashed to her face, rested an instant, and then his cap was in his hand.

"This is the revenue cutter *Saline*, which I have the honor to command. Mr. Smith, assist the lady to a chair and have the steward bring a glass of wine. Now, sir, are you ready to answer?"

"I am. We were prisoners on board the *Sea Gull*. It is a long story, involving a will, in which the master of that vessel was interested. We escaped in a small boat last evening and have been floating about since."

"The *Sea Gull*? Do you remember the name, Mr. Smith?"

"No, sir. Perhaps a description—"

"A schooner rigged steam yacht," I explained briefly. "clearing from New Orleans for Santiago. She is en route to Spanish Honduras, with munitions of war."

"Exactly, under command of a man named Henley. Smith, this sounds too good to be true."

He walked across the cabin twice, thinking, not even glancing up as he passed us. Suddenly he stopped, facing me.

"Where did he get you two?"

"In a bayou off the Alabama coast."

"And you got away last evening—how?"

He walked back and forth as I reviewed the events swiftly. I hardly think he asked so much as a single question, his eyes upon my face and then upon the face of the girl.

"A rather strange tale," he commented when I had concluded, "and perhaps the whole is not told. However, that is none of my affair. Now, listen. This is a revenue cutter. We were ordered out of Pensacola four days ago to intercept this boat on which you two were prisoners. We haven't even sighted the vessel, and if we did would be perfectly helpless, as she can steam three knots to our one. Only some streak of wonderfully good luck would ever enable us to capture her. I half believe you are the good luck, if you do what I suggest."

"What?" I asked. "I will be willing. Would you need Mrs. Henley also?"

"Yes," and he turned to the officer.

"It is not a very complicated plan but we will try it. I don't think Henley will leave these waters without an effort to recover his boat and prisoners. He will want those papers and revenge on Craig here. He has no

"He will have command of the party?"

"Yes; let him pick his own men and then report to me; arm them with a revolver apiece. Be lively about it."

The dawn broke gray and desolate. I sat at the tiller, grasping one of her hands in mine and staring anxiously about the broadening circle. The boat in which we rode, while buoyant enough, still bore the outward appearance of a wreck, the broken stump of a mast barely showing sufficiently high to support the dapping jib, and the wet canvas of the mainsail completely concealing everything forward. The men were lying low, so completely hidden as to be invisible even to us, but the lieutenant sat upright, with head above the mass of sail, and was scanning the sea with glasses.

"H hadn't seen you before," he said to me. "Dark when we came over the side, you know. Bad morning."

"The fog is lifting. What is that black mass out there?"

"Cosmos island." And he turned his lenses the other way. "The next ten minutes will give us a clear view."

I looked at her, noting how tired her eyes appeared in the gray light, although they smiled courageously.

"You are so tired?"

"No more than you, I am sure. Why. I have done nothing except to stay awake. You have had all the work and worry. It will not be long now."

"No; we shall know in a few minutes if the *Sea Gull* is standing by hunting us. If she shows up, you must do exactly as I say. You promise that?"

"Of course." And the clasp of her hand tightened. "You have no reason to doubt me."

The lieutenant's eyes were on the widening sea line and I bent down and pressed my lips to her bare arm. I glanced up again into flushed cheeks.

"Craig," exclaimed the lieutenant suddenly, "that must be the fellow off there to port! Here, try the glasses—just where the cloud is lifting a bit."

I recognized her instantly.

"That's the *Sea Gull*, and, by heavens, they are keeping a sharp lookout on board. See! She is swinging on her heel already; they've sighted us!"

He grasped the glass and stared out through it in silence for several minutes. Then he thrust it into a pocket and settled back out of sight behind the canvas screen.

"You have called the turn," he said quietly, "and the dance is about to begin. Unship your rudder and let it go. Let them think you are wrecked, helpless to escape, and they will be more careless. You men there, loosen your guns and be ready to scale a ship's side in a jiffy, but lie perfectly still until I give the word." He turned his head.

"You understand what you are to do, Craig, you and the lady?"

"I think so. We are to obey Henley's orders and go on board."

"Yes, but do something as soon as you reach the deck to attract attention and get them away from the rail. Try and get the lady as far astern as possible, for there is likely to be some fighting. Are you frightened, miss?"

"No," although her voice trembled from excitement. "You need not worry about me."

"All right, then. I shall not wait for any signal. Now, listen, men; these are my last orders. When I say go get up any way you can and hit the first man you see. Hit hard, but no

RHEUMATISM WAS MOST SEVERE

Dreadful Pains All The Time Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. LAMPSON

Verona, Ont., Nov. 11th, 1915.

"I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in Side and Back, from strains and heavy lifting."

When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended "Fruit-a-tives" to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them, and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your remedy."

W. M. LAMPSON.

If you—who are reading this—have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble, or suffer with Rheumatism or Pain In The Back or Stomach Trouble—give "Fruit-a-tives" a fair trial. This wonderful fruit medicine will do you a world of good, as it cures when everything else fails.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

grasp her hand, and then followed as quickly as possible. Henley had swung down to the deck and stood there, his men grouped about him, the revolver still in his hand. One glance at his face told me he was insane from rage, thinking only of revenge.

"Take the woman below," he snapped, his cruel teeth gleaming. "She'll get her lesson. Here, Louis, don't you hear me? Lock her in, and bring me the key. I'll handle this sniveling first. So you couldn't run a boat, hey? Not so easy as it looked, was it, you dog? Thought we'd be gone this morning, didn't you? You'll find I'm not quite as easy as all that. Now you'll take your medicine!"

I still stood motionless, my back to the rail, letting him rave, but watching every movement. I remember the faces about me, fierce, scowling faces of men wild to lay hold upon me as the first word of command. What did Henley mean to do? Kill me or give me over into the hands of those merciless devils? All I could read in his eyes was hatred, exultation, consciousness of power.

"Hard luck, Craig—hey!" he began tauntingly. "Played with the wrong man, didn't you. Now I've got the girl just as I want her, and as for you—Lord! but I'll keep you to play with all the way to Honduras. It will be a pleasant voyage, my friend. Here

was surging through my veins. "You cannot mean the other?" I questioned. "That—that you love me?" "And why not? Am I so different from other women?" I held the tiller still with one hand, but the other arm was free, and I reached out and drew her toward me. There was no resistance, no effort to break away. I could see her face uplifted, the wide open eyes.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Revenue Cutter.

IT could not have been long, not to exceed a moment or two, when a sudden leaping of the boat brought us back to a realization of our position. As soon as I had regained control of the craft I reached out again and touched her hand.

"This is all so strange, so unexpected, I can scarcely comprehend what has occurred."

"Strange, yes, in the way it has happened," she coincided. "But we cannot afford to dwell upon that now. We are in peril. Do you really know where we are—for what you are steering?"

"It is largely a guess. There is nothing to give me guidance except as I unscrew the face of this compass and feel the needle."

"Then we may still be within view from the deck of the Sea Gull at daybreak?"

"Yes. That will depend entirely upon luck."

"Why, look there!" she exclaimed quickly. "See—to the right! Merciful heavens! It is a ship!"

It was hard to determine the nature of the vessel, the sides looming close above us, but it was not the Sea Gull. I was certain of that from the height of the rail and the outline of a square foresail showing dimly against the sky. I called out:

"Ahoy there! Take us aboard!"

I shouted twice before a head popped over the rail and stared down in apparent amazement.

"Hullo, the boat! Who are you? What do you want?"

"Small boat adrift; two passengers. Throw us a rope!"

"All right! Stand by!"

I could hear his voice up above shouting orders. There was a rush of feet, and a rope's end fell within reach. The head bobbed over the rail again, and a moment later I had helped her up a swaying boarding ladder and felt the solid deck under my feet. The intense darkness puzzled me, not a gleam of light showing anywhere. Suddenly a hand touched my arm.

"This way, sir. Help the lady aft. The deck is clear."

"What kind of a boat is this?" she whispered.

"I'm sure I don't know. Not big enough for a passenger liner."

We were at the head of the companion stairs and descended carefully, clinging to the rail. The officer, groping in the darkness, opened a door at the bottom and hurried us into the lighted cabin. Facing us, one hand resting on the table, stood a short, sturdy man in uniform. He began questioning.

"Who are you? How did you come to be adrift in these waters? Answer up, sir. You're no fisherman."

"We escaped from a vessel last evening, sir."

"What do you mean by escaped—run away?"

"Yes, sir." And I stepped aside so he could see her more clearly. "We were being held as prisoners."

as she can steam three knots to our one. Only some streak of wonderfully good luck would ever enable us to capture her. I half believe you are the good luck, if you do what I suggest."

"What?" I asked. "I will be willing. Would you need Mrs. Henley also?"

"Yes," and he turned to the officer.

"It is not a very complicated plan but we will try it. I don't think Henley will leave these waters without an effort to recover his boat and prisoners. He will want those papers and revenge on Craig here. He has no warning that we are after him. I believe the fellow will cruise about in the same neighborhood until daylight. All we have to do is lay a trap—the boat's the trap."

"You mean conceal a squad of men in the bottom and send it adrift again?"

"Exactly; lower the mast, as though Craig here had been unable to step it, or, better still, heave it overboard. The loss of weight will give room for another man. Then cover the lads over with the canvas. They will never suspect the ruse on the Sea Gull or study it out through glasses. They'll simply recognize their boat and steer for it."

"The fighting odds will be pretty heavy, sir," said Smith soberly.

"We must trust to surprise and get the crew below fastened down before an alarm is sounded on board. A dozen armed men ought to clear the decks. How do you look at the affair, Craig? Will the plan work?"

"I am not sure I understand exactly what is proposed, sir."

"My thought is that this man Henley will be sufficiently anxious to get hold of you two again and regain those papers, so that he will steam about slowly all night, hoping to get sight of the missing boat at daylight. He has no means of knowing that the revenue officers are after him. If he sights us at daybreak he'll make a run and show us a clean pair of heels. He'd be hulled down in five hours, for this is a slow old tub. Now, what I propose is this," and the captain counted off the points on his fingers. "There is about an hour of darkness left—sufficient to enable me to run this cutter in behind Cosmos Island safely out of sight. In the meanwhile we'll dismantle that small boat a bit, slip a dozen good men under the canvas and turn her adrift."

"And you wish me to go also?"

"Yes; if you will."

"And Mrs. Henley?"

"That would be the only way to allay suspicion on the Sea Gull."

I hesitated, half turning so as to look at her.

"You wish to say yes?" she asked quietly. "You believe the plan will succeed?"

"It sounds feasible."

She glanced toward the waiting captain and then back into my face.

"Then I will go, of course," she said smilingly. "Let us not discuss it any more."

The captain stepped forward, bowing, bare headed.

"Most bravely spoken," he said soberly. "I owe you a debt, madam. Mr. Smith, have the boat prepared at once to carry out my idea."

"To leave the impression that an incompetent seaman had been in charge of it through the night, sir?"

"Exactly. The mast overboard and the canvas stowed badly."

"Yes, sir; a big sheet."

"Bunch it so as to leave all the space possible; leave the jib set; it will help conceal the men. Send Lieutenant Hutton here."

ley's orders and go on board."

"Yes, but do something as soon as you reach the deck to attract attention and get them away from the rail. Try and get the lady as far astern as possible, for there is likely to be some fighting. Are you frightened, miss?"

"No," although her voice trembled from excitement. "You need not worry about me."

"All right, then. I shall not wait for any signal. Now, listen, men; these are my last orders. When I say go get up any way you can and hit the first man you see. Hit hard, but no shooting unless they use firearms. But fight like devils and do it quick. They outnumber us three to one. Marston, you and Simms take the stoke hold and the forecabin. Keep those fellows below down with your revolvers. Shoot if you need to. The rest of you stick close to me. All clear, lads?"

"Aye, aye, sir," returned the muffled voices from beneath the canvas.

I unshipped the rudder, letting it disappear noiselessly beneath the waves, and the boat's head swung slowly around, and we drifted helplessly, the jib flapping. In low monotone, without turning my head, I managed to convey my observations to the motionless officer.

"She's heading straight toward us under low pressure. There are two men on the bridge and a lookout on the bow. Now she's swinging to port to bring up close. There's a group at the rail near the starboard gangway; about ten, I should say. Can you see, Viola?"

"Twelve," she answered quietly, "and three forward. The third man at the rail is the captain, and he has a glass."

"By George, you are right! I recognize the fellow now. Broussard is on the bridge. They expect no trouble, lieutenant, and only have the regular watch on deck. They are getting too close for me to talk any more."

It was quite evident that Henley perceived nothing to arouse suspicion, for with a swing like a hawk the Sea Gull bore down upon us, the engines slowing and then reversed. We were staring up into the faces that looked curiously down at us.

"Hard down!" yelled the captain, motioning with one arm. "Plug her, man! Now, you army bound," he called to me, "catch that rope and make fast."

CHAPTER XVIII.

In Possession.

ONE of the hands flung the coil so that it fell at my feet, and I did as directed, as otherwise we would have been crushed under the vessel. As it drew taut the boat swung in gently against the side of the Sea Gull.

"Now, you thief," he screamed, "it's my turn to play jailer. Come up, both of you."

"Just a moment, Captain Henley," I answered, rising to my feet. "If there is any one to be punished I am the one; this woman had nothing to do with it."

"That's for me to decide," he snarled, and whipped out a revolver. "I know how to handle both of you. Come, jump now, you dog, or you never will move again. Pass the girl up first, and be lively about it. Give them a hand there, Peters, and don't be too easy."

There was no excuse for delay; besides, those lads under the heavy canvas must be nearly smothered. With my arm about her I lifted her up to where Peters could reach down and

gave every movement a reckoning. Faces about me, fierce, scowling faces of men wild to lay hold upon me—the first word of command. What did Henley mean to do? Kill me? Give me over into the hands of those merciless devils? All I could read in his eyes was hatred, exultation, consciousness of power.

"Hard luck, Craig—hey!" he began tauntingly. "Played with the wrong man, didn't you? Now I've got the girl just as I want her, and as for you—Lord! but I'll keep you to play with all the way to Honduras. It will be a pleasant voyage, my friend. Her Masters, you and Peters stand by. Now, you robber, give me those papers."

I handed them out, watching closely. Peters stood at my right, one hand on my arm; the other fellow must have been behind me. Henley grasped the envelope, opening the flap to be sure of its contents. The movement caused him to lower the revolver and avert his gaze for just an instant. With one motion I flung Peters aside and jammed a clinched fist into the captain's face.

Masters must have struck me at a most the same instant my fist landed on Henley, for we went down together, his revolver discharging, the flying bullet gouging my left shoulder, burning the flesh like a red-hot wire. Yet I grappled him even as we crashed to the deck, but the fellow lay stunned, motionless as a dead man. Everything happened quicker than I can tell it; with such rapidity indeed, that not a hand touched us. I could barely struggle up on one knee, dazed still by the stroke which had felled me, and glance about when the bluejackets came tumbling over the rail and leaped at the a-tounded crew of the Sea Gull. It was a swift, short fight, the assailants, having every advantage. I saw the lieutenant, bare handed, dash into the group, striking out left and right, his men at his heels. There was a volley of oaths, a thud of falling bodies, sharp command and the shrill pipe of a boatswain's whistle. Two men rushed forward, the first disappearing behind the chart house. The second encountered Broussard stepping off the bridge ladder and hurled the fellow the deck with one blow of a sled hammer fist. Scarcely pausing to see whether he was alive or not, the assailant ran on toward the forecabin.

The whole affair was over in twenty minutes, the bluejackets circling like a fan and pressing their enemies into a helpless mass against the rail. For a moment the fight was furious every man for himself; then the lieutenant drove like a wedge into the bunch, and it was all over.

"On to the bridge there, Coates, and hold up her head," sang out the officer. "Boatswain, take charge of these beaties and run them into the forecabin! Leave two men on guard and take a squint into the engine room. Report to me here."

He glanced toward me. "Say, what is the matter with you—shot? You're white as a sheet of paper, man."

"I got one on the head with a belting pin from the heft of it. The bullet touched me—here. Lord, how burns!"

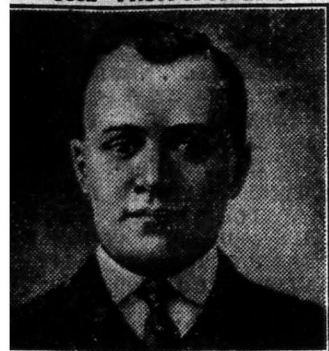
"Who did the shooting?"

"Henley here." And I touched the

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and soothes the throat and lungs. 25 cts.

RHEUMATISM WAS MOST SEVERE

Terrible Pains All The Time Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. LAMPSON

Verona, Ont., Nov. 11th., 1915.
"I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in the Side and Back, from strains and heavy lifting.

When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended Fruit-a-tives" to me and after using a first box I felt so much better that continued to take them, and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your remedy."

W. M. LAMPSON.

If you—who are reading this—have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble, or suffer with Rheumatism or Pain In The Back or Stomach Trouble—give "Fruit-a-tives" a fair trial. This wonderful fruit medicine will do you a world of good, it cures when everything else fails. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. Get dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Toronto, Ont.

asp her hand; and then followed as quickly as possible. Henley had swung down to the deck and stood there, his men grouped about him, the revolver in his hand. One glance at his face told me he was insane from rage, seeking only of revenge.
"Take the woman below," he snapped, his cruel teeth gleaming. "She'll get her lesson. Here, Louis, don't you see? Look her in, and bring me a key. I'll handle this sniveling thief myself. So you couldn't run a boat, hey? It's so easy as it looked, was it, you? Thought we'd be gone this morning, didn't you? You'll find I'm not quite as easy as all that. Now you'll see your medicine!"
I still stood motionless, my back to the rail, letting him rave, but watching every movement. I remember the faces about me, fierce, scowling faces. Men wild to lay hold upon me at the first word of command. What did Henley mean to do? Kill me or drive me over into the hands of those merciless devils? All I could read in his eyes was hatred, exultation, consciousness of power.
"Hard luck, Craig—hey!" he began unthinkingly. "Played with the wrong man, didn't you. Now I've got the man just as I want her, and as for you—Lord! but I'll keep you to play with all the way to Honduras. It will be a pleasant voyage, my friend. Here,

fellow with my foot. "He fired just as I hit him."
"So that's the man!" he exclaimed. "We've done a good day's work."
Henley stirred as he spoke and opened his eyes, staring up into my face



The Faces About Me, of Men Wild to Lay Hold Upon Me.

and then at the lieutenant's uniform. The sight of the latter perplexed him. "Who are you?" he asked angrily, making an effort to rise. "Where is Broussard?"

"Henley," I said, stepping in between them, "the game is up, and the best thing you can do now is to keep quiet." This gentleman is Lieutenant Hutton of the revenue cutter Saline, and his men have the crew of the Sea Gull underatches forward. Give me back those papers."

He had the envelope still clasped in his left hand, and he glanced at it dully and then beyond me toward Hutton. Apparently his brain, yet numbed by the blow, failed to entirely comprehend. The lieutenant, however, was a man of action. With grip on his collar he jerked the wretch to his feet and held him there.

"Hand over those papers to Craig," he ordered shortly, "and be lively about it. I haven't anything to do with that affair, and I don't think you will have much more from now on. You are my prisoner, and you are good for a ten spot at least. Stand up, you coward." He forced him back against the rail and glanced about the deck. The boatswain was coming aft.

"Well, Sloan, how did you find things?"

"All serene, sir; the whole crew bottled up and mighty little fight left in them."

"The engine room?"

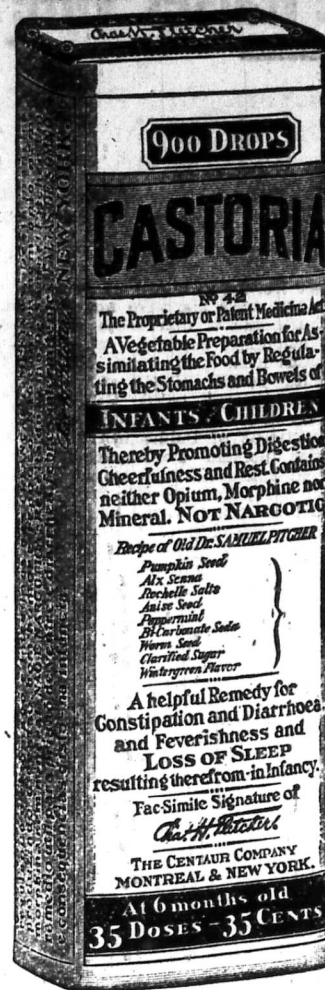
"The engineer was a bit ugly, sir,

and had to be manhandled proper. He's 'yin' in a coal bunker with a sore head, cussin' blue. But the assistant is a young feller an' kin run the engines. I left him in charge with a couple o' lads lookin' after him."

"Who has the wheel?"

"Somers, sir."

"All right. Have steam kept up, and make the course south southeast. Here, take this man along also. He's the captain, but no better than the rest."



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hatcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"Yes, sah."
I crossed the cabin and inserted the key. As the door opened she stood there waiting, her hands held out.

"It—it is all over with? You have been successful?"

"Yes, don't worry, and I held her hands fast, looking into her eyes. "There can be no further trouble. Captain Henley and his crew are prisoners. The lieutenant is in Henley's cabin, going through the papers. He wants to have a full report ready when the Saline comes up. The three of us will breakfast together."

"You must permit me to wash the wound on your head first," she insisted. "The hair is all matted with blood. Please."

She ministered to me with womanly gentleness, parting the matted hair and cleansing the wound with water. While in no way serious it was an ugly bruise and required considerable attention. Sitting there on a stool while she worked, I could hear Louis bustling about in the cabin, but my mind was busy with a thousand matters, requiring settlement. At last I refused to be ministered to any longer. As we entered the cabin the lieutenant stood in Henley's door.

"I was looking for you, Craig," he said, coming forward and bowing to my companion. "Here is a newspaper clipping which may be of interest. I found it on the deck."

her to me, looking down into her eyes.

"Telegraph my father I am coming home."

"Is that all?"

"And that I shall bring a wife with me. Right here I end my career as a soldier of fortune."

Under the protecting shadow of the boat our lips met.

THE END.

DOING SHARE OF FIGHTING.

British in France Are Six to One, as Compared With Overseas Troops

It has been a favorite device of German sympathizers to assert that the British were not doing their fair share of the fighting and were, in fact, compelling others to fight for them, notably the colonial troops. That this was a lie, like the sneer that England would fight to the last Frenchman, anyone with a knowledge of population statistics could see.

It is the habit of the British to overdo the contempt with which they regard anything that, like this, looks like foul fighting, and it is a laborious task to find the published trustworthy figures on the proportions of the forces contributed by the various parts of the empire. From these figures it appears that at the present moment the British troops in France are six to one as

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The whole affair was over in two
minutes, the bluejackets circling out
ke a fan and pressing their enemy
to a helpless mass against the rail.
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"On to the bridge there, Coates, and
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ing pin from the heft of it. The bullet
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"Who did the shooting?"

"Henley here." And I touched the

them."

"The engine room?"

"The engineer was a bit ugly, sir,

and had to be manhandled proper.
He's 'yin' in a coal bunker with a sore
head, cussin' blue. But the assistant is
a young feller an' kin run the engines.
I left him in charge with a couple o'
lads lookin' after him."

"Who has the wheel?"

"Somers, sir."

"All right. Have steam kept up, and
make the course south-southeast. Here,
take this man along also. He's the
captain, but no better than the rest."

Henley stared back, with some crazy
hope of resistance, but the great fist of
the boatswain gripped his collar.

"Come on, you," he said, jerking him
savagely. "Yer bloody pirate; make
another crack an' I'll land yer one. Is
he that Henley, sir?" of the lieutenant.
"Yes; ever hear of him?"

"Have I? Aye, many the time. He's
wanted in Galveston, sir, for somethin'
worse than runnin' arms—it was a
knifin' job, sir."

"What became of the girl?"

"The steward took her below and
locked her in before the fracas started."

We went down the companion stairs
together into a deserted cabin. No
steward was in evidence, and, finding
the captain's stateroom locked, the lieu-
tenant kicked open the door and en-
tered. I turned back, explored the



I Clapsed the Straying Hand and Drew
Her to Me.

passage and finally dragged Louis out
from a dark corner of the pantry.

"Oh, Lor', Massa Craig," he whined.
"Ah ain't done nuthin', deed Ah ain't
sah!"

"You locked up the girl."

"Ah just had to, sah. Captain Hen-
ley he just nat-rally skin me alive, sah,
if Ah don't. But Ah nebber hurt her
none."

"Where is she?"

"In No 5, sah; here—here am de
key."

"All right, Louis," and I tossed him
into one corner. "Now, listen; set
that table and get some food on it
quick. Make coffee, but don't wait
for anything else."

and cleansing the wound with water.
While in no way serious it was an
ugly bruise and required considerable
attention. Sitting there on a stool
while she worked, I could hear Louis
bustling about in the cabin, but my
mind was busy with a thousand mat-
ters requiring settlement. ~~The last~~
I refused to be ministered to any longer.
As we entered the cabin the lieutenant
stood in Henley's door.

"I was looking for you, Craig," he
said, coming forward and bowing to
my companion. "Here is a newspaper
clipping which may be of interest. I
found it on the deck."

I read it hastily and in silence hand-
ed it to her, watching her face as she
read. It was a local item describing
the finding of a dead body which
could not be identified. The details
of the man's appearance as well as
the clothes worn were carefully de-
picted, evidently in hope some one
might thus recognize the party. She
remained with the bit of paper in her
hands for what seemed a long while,
while we waited. Then her eyes were
slowly lifted to our faces.

"That was Philip Henley," she said
soberly.

"Your husband, madam?" asked the
lieutenant as I remained silent.

"Yes; legally my husband, although
he had driven me from him by dissipa-
tion and neglect. I—I cannot tell you
the wretched story now."

"Nor do I ask it," he hastened to as-
sure her. "What is it, Madam?"

A bluejacket stood at the foot of the
stairs, one hand lifted in salute.

"The Saline, sir, is alongside and
hailing us. The boatswain sent me,
sir."

We followed the two on deck, and
after one glance about I led her
around the bulge of the cabin to the
narrow deck space astern. The boat
in which we had escaped had been
hoisted into its davits, and we halted
in its shadow. I could perceive the
whiteness of the Saline's deck and the
group of officers on the bridge. The
captain, facing us, followed his hands.

"What have you to report, Mr. Hut-
ton?"

"The vessel is in our possession, sir,
and the crew under guard below."

"Any injuries?"

"None serious, sir."

"And the captain—Henley—did you
get him?"

"He's with the others."

"Better put the fellow in irons, Hut-
ton. There are some serious charges
against him, you know."

"What is to be our course, sir?"

"Pensacola. Don't wait for us."

"Aye, aye, sir. Shall I hold Craig
and the lady?"

"Not on this case. We have all the
evidence needed. If you take their
addresses that will be all that is neces-
sary. Pleasant voyage!"

He waved his hand and then, per-
ceiving us as he turned away from the
rail, lifted his cap in salute.

"It is all over now, dear," I whis-
pered.

"Yes, but—but I do not feel as
though I could ever touch that money."

"You will have no choice. The courts
will decide that."

"I know what I would like to do
with some of it."

"What?"

"Buy this—this boat."

"In memory?"

"Of course. You loved me then."

"And now and always. Do you know
what is the first thing I shall do when
we make Pensacola?"

"No."

I clasped the straying hand and drew

them, notably the colonial troops.
That this was a lie, like the sneer
that England would fight to the last
Frenchman, anyone with a know-
ledge of population statistics could see.

It is the habit of the British to
overdo the contempt with which they
regard anything that, like this, looks
like foul fighting, and it is a sto-
ry to find they have at last pub-
lished trustworthy figures on the
proportions of the forces contributed
by the various parts of the empire.
From these figures it appears that at
the present moment the British
troops in France are six to one, as
compared with all overseas troops,
and this includes Canadians, New
Zealanders, Australians, and South
Africans, with small but useful con-
tributions from the crown colonies.

And the charge that the overseas
troops are being used for the most
dangerous work is flatly contradicted
by the casualty statistics. In this
case the proportion is still higher.
Throughout the war on the western
front, the casualties have been in the
proportion of 6.5 British to 1 over-
seas. It is forgotten that there is a
romantic association and a news-
value about the Canadian volunteer
forces; and that their operations,
therefore, are far better advertised
than those of battalions from Shrop-
shire or Norfolk. No one doubts the
gallantry of the Canadians, least of
all the Germans, but the figures tell
their own tale.

Bearing in mind the proportion of
casualties throughout the war, it is
of record in the Ypres-Lens fighting
since July 31 that the casualties have
been nine British to one colonial.
Moreover, if it be suggested that the
Scotch and Irish, admirably as they
have done their work, are being used
as a screen by the English, it is only
necessary to compare the population
figures of the United Kingdom and
to remember that conscription does
not apply to Ireland, while it does
apply to Great Britain.

Hindoo in Canada.

That of seven thousand East In-
dians who came to this country up-
wards of ten years ago few more
than one thousand remain owing to
adverse economic and climatic con-
ditions is a statement contained in
a letter by Superintendent of Immi-
gration W. D. Scott in answer to a
memorial from the Presbyterian Gen-
eral Assembly. This memorial urged
action to allay racial feeling said to
have been aroused among non-Christ-
ian people of India, who regard the
prohibition of Indian immigration to
Canada as an insult and denial of
their rights. The letter says in part:

"There is not now, and never has
been, any legislation which applies
specifically and only to East Indians,
nor yet is there any distinction by
existing regulations applicable to wo-
men and children and not to men.
Some East Indian agitators, I think,
are responsible for creating in the
minds of many Canadians the im-
pression that there is a regulation
which debars women and children,
but permits the entry of men; such
is not the case. I do not know of
any instance in which women and
children arriving at a Canadian port,
coming to join husbands and fathers,
were not allowed to land."

Rev. A. E. Armstrong, of the Pres-
byterian Foreign Mission Depart-
ment, said he regarded the admis-
sion of the Superintendent of Immi-
gration as "good news," and that it
disposes of the "bluff" that has been
resorted to in the courts in British
Columbia, when the wives of Hindus
were refused admission.

SHILOH
Sticks stops coughs, cures colds, and heals
e throat and lungs. 25 cents.

Shiloh 25¢
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.
Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

DAIRYING AND LIVE STOCK

FEWER DAIRY COWS.

Slaughter of Veal Calves Has Depleted Number of Cattle.

Anybody can see through a hole in the wall. It ought not to be necessary to bring any argument to prove that when we sell a calf for veal that puts an end to all hope of its ever growing into a cow, writes E. L. Vincent in the Iowa Homestead. The calf that is made into meat is a dead calf.

No cow from that source. On the other hand, a calf saved and raised will in due time become a member of the dairy herd.

What is the effect of this wholesale killing of calves for veal in this country? A single sentence will answer that question in great part. Soaring prices for boots and shoes, harnesses, chairs with leather bottoms, seats for automobiles, belts of leather—in fact, for everything into which the construction of leather enters. Milk is every day climbing up in price to the consumer, butter and cheese are following, meats of all kinds are practically prohibitive, and, finally, people are suffering more than we know from lack of wholesome dairy products, and all because of the disposition to slaughter the calves and sell the good cows.

In the United States there are 6,000,000 fewer cows now than we had fifteen years ago, and the dearth is all the time increasing. What is going to be the outcome of all this? More suffering, more poor health on the part of old folks and little children and, finally, less money for dairy farmers, for we are ruining our own source of revenue.

Only one sort of a calf ever should be slaughtered as long as the present stringency lasts, and that is the calf that has no promise in him when he comes to the age of maturity. Even bull calves should be saved until the country's need of good sires has been supplied. Inferior bull calves might be disposed of, but the choice ones ought to be kept. There is good money in growing really desirable male calves for dairy purposes. By advertising a little it is always possible to sell any surplus stock we may have.



A Woman's Burdens

are lightened when she turns to the medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, cate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict womankind she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. she's overworked, nervous, or "run down," she finds new life and strength. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic; a nerve which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years in his large medical practice among women. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women in middle life the "Favorite Prescription" is the medicine put up without alcohol, and can be had in tablet as well as liquid form. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. See 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch in Bridgeburg, Ontario, Hamilton, Ont. — "When passing through middle life, as in most cases this kind, I began to fail in health. I had severe pains in my head, dizzy spells, my back ached and I had pains in my side. I became very weak and nervous. I took medicine without getting relief until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and this medicine built me in health and strength and I came through this critical period in a good health state. Women will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription very helpful during this trying time."—Mrs. SARAH CAPES, 106 Robins Ave.

Fine feathers make fine bills for the birds to growl over.

It is perhaps better to be green with verdancy than with envy.

Some married men make ideal companions—away from home.

In addition to other things, Mexico now seems to need the money.

Many a man would benefit from a holiday if his wife took it him.

SILO ESSENTIALS

The walls must be airtight.
The walls must be smooth inside.

The best type of silo is round.
The roof should be waterproof.

The materials out of which the silo is built should be strong enough to withstand great pressure.

A silo should be placed as near as possible to the place where the silage is to be fed.

One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 head of stock for 200 days.

A silo 14 feet in diameter and 25 feet high will hold 100 tons of silage.

Any kind of good silo is a valuable piece of property on the farm where live stock is to be fed.

First American Poultry Show.

The first poultry exhibition in America was held in 1849 at the Public garden, in Boston. England had its first public exhibition of poultry in the Crystal palace, at London, and the two exhibits did a great deal to give impetus to raising better poultry. Every poultry show, even the most local and smallest, has its great uses.

Don't Buy a Pig in a Bag.

When you send money to a mail order house, you "Buy a pig in a poke." You may not get what you send for, as you are always asked to make "A Second Choice." If goods are damaged in transit, there is trouble and at best, an irritating delay in getting matters straightened out.

If your local merchant asked you to pay for an article before you ever saw it, what would you say? Yet that is what the mail order house insists upon. Read the advertisements, see what you are buying, and spend your money at home.

The Napanee Express

**The newspaper you can
safely put in the hands**

The Napanee Express

**The newspaper you can
safely put in the hands
of your family.**

**Good clean news is fea-
tured in our columns.**

**Eight pages of good live
reading matter e a c h
week.**

**FOR
\$1.00 PER YEAR**

**Balance of this year
FREE**

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

**Trun out the BEST CLASS of Job Work
promptly.**

Try us for your NEXT ORDER.

The Napanee Express



A Woman's Burdens

are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict womankind she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she finds new life and strength. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nerve which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years, in his large medical practice among women. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women in middle life, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine put up without alcohol, and can be had in tablet as well as liquid form. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Send 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch in Bridgeburg, Ont. —Hamilton, Ont. — "When passing through middle life, as in most cases of this kind, I began to fail in health. I had severe pains in my head, dizzy spells, my back ached and I had pains in my side. I became very weak and nervous. I took medicine without getting relief until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and this medicine built me up in health and strength and I came through this critical period in a good healthy state. Women will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription very helpful during this trying time."—MRS. SARAH JAPES, 106 Robins Ave.

Fine feathers make fine bills for husbands to growl over.

It is perhaps better to be green with verdancy than with envy.

Some married men make ideal companions—away from home.

In addition to other things, Mexico now seems to need the money.

Many a man would benefit more from a holiday if his wife took it for him.



THREE NOBLE LEADERS

GOVERNORS-GENERAL WHO DESERVE GRATITUDE.

Wisdom of Durham, Sydenham, and Edgin Saved Our Country From Anarchy During the Most Troubled Epoch of Our Struggle for Responsible Government and Self Control.

IN the days of the early Victorian statesmen Canada might well have been termed a graveyard of political careers. While this declaration may sound somewhat melodramatic, it is undoubtedly in keeping with the unsavory reputation which the North American colonies had acquired in Downing Street. It must also be remembered that our forefathers' conception of the science of government was rude and elementary; that there was no system of parliamentary representation by the people; and that for months at a time the business of the colonies was suspended while the legislative halls resounded with the echoes of petty party squabbles. In fact, things came to such a pass that the governing powers failed completely to cope with the situation, and the country was tottering on the verge of anarchy and ruin.

To save the struggling colonies and to bring order out of chaos was the first concern of the early Victorian statesmen, and in an effort to conciliate the warring party factions one governor after another was sent out to the Canadas; and one after another the short-lived pro-consuls relinquished their posts, disillusionized and discouraged. So persistently did failure dog their steps that within a comparatively short space of time one of the highest posts within the gift of the Sovereign went abegging. That peace was finally restored to the stricken country was due alone to the wisdom and genius of a triumvirate unique in the history of our nation—to Durham, Sydenham, and Elgin, but chiefly to Elgin. Durham, it has been said, diagnosed the malady and Sydenham applied the remedy. It might be added that to Elgin fell the hardest task of all, that of nursing the shattered nation back to health, for without his skill and tact and his firmness and finesse the political development of the colonies would have been thrown back many decades. Yet he proved to be the most unpopular governor in Canadian history, and his unflinching determination to adhere to constitutional methods of government was rewarded by calumny and abuse. Canada to-day owes the memory of Lord Elgin a debt of gratitude, and it is to be regretted that historians in the past have not appreciated to its fullest extent the great work he accomplished for the nation during his tenure of office.

In "The Winning of Popular Government," a volume of the "Chronicles of Canada" series, Archibald MacMechan has written an excellent historical sketch of the political transition through which the colonies passed in the early Victorian period. To the energy and far-sightedness of Durham in preparing his notable document, "The Report on the Affairs of British North America," Mr. MacMechan rightly says that the nation owes much. Durham went directly to the heart of the trouble and found it in one word, politics. In Upper Canada he found an oligarchy; in Lower Canada he

ANNA CASE singing in direct comparison with The New Edison Re-Creation of her voice.



Let the Talking Machine Dealer tell you why his particular talking machine is the best.

Then Ask Him These Questions:

1st.—Has your talking machine ever been compared in public with the voices of artists who make records for it?

2nd.—If so, where? Who were the artists? How many people heard the comparisons? What newspapers published criticisms?

Then come to us and ask us the same questions about

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

And these will be our answers:

1st.—Yes, more than five hundred times.

2nd.—In most of the principal cities in Canada and the United States—by Anna Case, Miller, Middleton, Ciccolini and about thirty others, before nearly a million people. The musical critics of over five hundred newspapers have admitted that The New Edison Re-Creates the human voice with such perfection that the Re-Creation cannot be distinguished from the original when both are heard in comparison.

101

R. B. Allen, - Napanee, Ont.

IF IT'S AN

"EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER

Then you know it's

MADE IN CANADA

If it's anything else it's a Yankee

Ask

E. J. POLLARD

In "The Winning of Popular Government," a volume of the "Chronicles of Canada" series, Archibald MacMechan has written an excellent historical sketch of the political transition through which the colonies passed in the early Victorian period. To the energy and far-sightedness of Durham in preparing his notable document, "The Report on the Affairs of British North America," Mr. MacMechan rightly says that the nation owes much. Durham went directly to the heart of the trouble and found it in one word, politics. In Upper Canada he found an oligarchy; in Lower Canada he "found two nations warring in the bosom of one State." Continuing, Mr. MacMechan writes: "The time had gone by for a Federal Union. A door must be either open or shut; the French province must become definitely a British province and find its place in the Empire. To end the everlasting deadlock between the governor and the representatives of the people the executive should be made responsible to the assembly."

When Durham fell before the political assaults of his opponents, he was succeeded by Poulette Thompson, Lord Sydenham and Toronto. He is dubbed by the author variously as the "peacemaker" and the "persuader." In any event, his tactics were eminently successful. When he arrived the colonies had just weathered a second rebellion in Lower Canada and old sores were bleeding again; but when he succumbed to worry and disease a few years later the science of party government had been established and, as the author aptly puts it, both parties were playing a regular game of "Ins and Outs," according to modern procedure.

Though ignorance and hate had been conquered and the Government was being carried on under modern conditions there was still much to be done before the Canadas could fairly enter upon a new political era. The germ of reform was just sprouting; it had to be carefully nursed into full bloom. This was the task which fell to James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and a difficult and discouraging task it proved to be. In the annals of the Canadas there never was a more critical period, and never was there a crisis which called for a more careful hand to control. The future of the nation was swaying in the balance and it fell to Elgin to guide its destinies at this critical time. That he succeeded and placed constitutional government on a firm foundation is a well-known fact, but this was not accomplished before the Parliament Buildings in Montreal were burned in a riot and before the Governor-General was rotten-egged and his family insulted in the streets of the same city.

In writing of those riotous times Mr. MacMechan says: "Of Elgin's conduct during this long-drawn ordeal it is impossible to speak in terms of moderate praise. He must have been less or more than human not to feel bitterly the insults heaped upon him. The natural man spoke in the American who could

not understand why you did not shoot them down; and also in the Canadian who would have reduced Montreal to ashes before enduring half that the Governor endured." But Elgin acted not as the natural man, but as the Christian and the statesman. He refused to meet violence with violence! and he refused to nullify the principle of popular government by bowing before the blast of popular clamor. But a more unpopular Governor-General never

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Then you know it's

MADE IN CANADA

If it's anything else it's a Yankee

Ask

E. J. POLLARD

About this Canadian Product

No. 1 No. 2
\$60.00 Terms if you **\$80.00**
wish

Toronto Office: 18 Adelaide St.,
West

held office in Canada."

The author also says of Lord Elgin: "No Governor of Canada was worse treated by the Canadian people; and yet no pro-consul is entitled to a more grateful remembrance in Canada."

WOMEN IN THE ARMY.

Seven Tommies Will Go Overseas From Winnipeg.

Seven Winnipeg Tommies are going to France to help beat the Germans!

In the next division of Canadian women to go overseas will be Dr. M. Ellen Douglass, lieutenant-colonel and commanding officer of the Winnipeg Women's Volunteer Reserve, and six other members of the organization, Lieutenants Dorothy Tinling, M. W. R. McQuade and Rose Shackleton, Adjutant Margaret Barratt, and Privates A. Gray and Lillian James.

The call has come from the British War Office for them to be ready for active service. The Tommies await now only the order to sail.

It is the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who have mobilized 4,000 British women for work behind the lines, to which the Winnipeg Tommies will be attached.

In France they will take the places of men and release them for fighting. Short of actual fighting, there are few kinds of work that this special corps is not now doing. They are drivers in the motor transport service, orderlies, military telegraph and telephone workers, airplane repairers, mechanics, cooks, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, and messengers.

Since August 13, 1915, the date of the organization of the Winnipeg Reserve, these seven Tommies have been preparing for overseas service. They have studied and become proficient in first aid, nursing, drilling, driving motors, camp cooking and invalid cooking, signalling, telegraphy, and a dozen other kinds of war work.

Camp life in France will have no terrors for them. They had ten days of it, as strenuous as any military camp life, at Gimli a year ago.

The Tommies are eager to go. "The only thing we regret is that we were not called long ago," said Dr. Douglass recently.

Coal in Alberta.

Some interesting figures are given in the quarterly report of the

minion mines branch for the quarter ending June 30 last as to the monthly production of the various mining districts in Alberta and the total sales of the different kind of coal mined.

The total number of tons of lignite, bituminous, and anthracite coal mined in Alberta during the months of April, May, and June was 416,745 tons, and the total number of men employed in the various mines is given at 11,856.

The total number of tons of lignite coal sold during the second quarter is given as 113,125 tons for the province of Alberta, and the total number of tons sold for consumption in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the United States is 197,948.

The number of tons of bituminous coal sold from each of the mining districts in the province for the second quarter is Crow's Nest Pass, 37,552; Canmore, 8,838; Brazeau, 22,676; Jasper Park, 34,882; Yellowhead Pass, 26,763; Mountain Park, 27,127.

The total output of anthracite coal from the Banff district for the second quarter is given at 3,114 tons, which was practically all sold within the province.

The total output of lignite coal for the first six months of the present year exceeds that of the first six months of last year by 40,802 tons. The output for the first quarter was considerably in excess of that of last year, but it will be remembered that the recent miners' strike occurred during the second quarter of the present year so that the output was greatly reduced during that period.

A Paris scientist rises to insist that the appendix is a highly useful feature of the human equipment. Possibly the scientist is a surgeon and bases the assertion upon his own experience.

A woman's debate in New York as to painting ended in the decision that painting the face is all right if the paint is put on properly. After this no masculine sneer should be directed at the feminine lack of logic.

Great Britain and Germany have entered into an agreement to look after Portugal's African possessions. They will relieve Portugal of all responsibility in the matter by simply relieving her of the possessions.

Work

DAIRYING AND LIVE STOCK

FEWER DAIRY COWS.

Slaughter of Veal Calves Has Depleted Number of Cattle.

Anybody can see through a hole in the wall. It ought not to be necessary to bring any argument to prove that when we sell a calf for veal that puts an end to all hope of its ever growing into a cow, writes E. L. Vincent in the Iowa Homestead. The calf that is made into meat is a dead calf.

No cow from that source. On the other hand, a calf saved and raised will in due time become a member of the dairy herd.

What is the effect of this wholesale killing of calves for veal in this country? A single sentence will answer that question in great part. Soaring prices for boots and shoes, harnesses, chairs with leather bottoms, seats for automobiles, belts of leather—in fact, for everything into which the construction of leather enters. Milk is every day climbing up in price to the consumer, butter and cheese are following, meats of all kinds are practically prohibitive, and, finally, people are suffering more than we know from lack of wholesome dairy products, and all because of the disposition to slaughter the calves and sell the good cows.

In the United States there are 6,000,000 fewer cows now than we had fifteen years ago, and the dearth is all the time increasing. What is going to be the outcome of all this? More suffering, more poor health on the part of old folks and little children and, finally, less money for dairy farmers, for we are ruining our own source of revenue.

Only one sort of a calf ever should be slaughtered as long as the present stringency lasts, and that is the calf that has no promise in him when he comes to the age of maturity. Even bull calves should be saved until the country's need of good-sires has been supplied. Inferior bull calves might be disposed of, but the choice ones ought to be kept. There is good money in growing really desirable male calves for dairy purposes. By advertising a little it is always possible to sell any surplus stock we may have.



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are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict womankind she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. "I'm overworked, nervous, or 'run down,'" she finds new life and strength. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nerve which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years in his large medical practice among women. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women in middle life the "Favorite Prescription" is the one medicine put up without alcohol, and can be had in tablet as well as liquid form. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Set 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce Invalids' Hotel, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch in Bridgeburg, Ontario, Hamilton, Ont. — "When passing through middle life, as in most cases of this kind, I began to fail in health. I had severe pains in my head, dizzy spells, my back ached and I had pains in my side. I became very weak and nervous. I took medicine without getting relief until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and this medicine built me up in health and strength and I came through this critical period in a good health state. Women will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription very helpful during this trying time."—Mrs. SARA CAPES, 106 Robins Ave.

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In addition to other things, Mexico now seems to need the money.

Many a man would benefit from a holiday if his wife took it from him.

SILO ESSENTIALS

The walls must be airtight. The walls must be smooth inside.

The best type of silo is round. The roof should be waterproof.

The materials out of which the silo is built should be strong enough to withstand great pressure.

A silo should be placed as near as possible to the place where the silage is to be fed.

One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 head of stock for 200 days.

A silo 14 feet in diameter and 25 feet high will hold 100 tons of silage.

Any kind of good silo is a valuable piece of property on the farm where live stock is to be fed.

First American Poultry Show.

The first poultry exhibition in America was held in 1849 at the Public Garden, in Boston. England had its first public exhibition of poultry in the Crystal Palace, at London, and the two exhibits did a great deal to give impetus to raising better poultry. Every poultry show, even the most local and smallest, has its great uses.

Don't Buy a Pig in a Bag.

When you send money to a mail order house, you "Buy a pig in a poke." You may not get what you send for, as you are always asked to make "A Second Choice." If goods are damaged in transit, there is trouble and at best, an irritating delay in getting matters straightened out.

If your local merchant asked you to pay for an article before you ever saw it, what would you say? Yet that is what the mail order house insists upon. Read the advertisements, see what you are buying, and spend your money at home.

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SEATTLE SYNDICATE

The Napanee Express

The newspaper you can
safely put in the hands

THE MARKET MEAT SHOP

Fresh Halibut and Salmon

This week.

All Kinds of Fresh Meats

POULTRY.

Cured Meats, Cooked Meats.

Easifirst Shortening.

E. R. TODD, Proprietor

'Phone 121.

HOMEMADE CANDY

The most Delicious
Confectionery to be
had in Napanee.

FRERH MADE
EVERY DAY.

Ice Cream and Hot
Drinks.

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

After Purchasing Your VICTORY BONDS

You may wish to make some
selections in Dainty and Inexpensive

XMAS GIFTS

We have the largest assortment
of

Pendants, Pins, Rings,

Necklaces,
and all Kinds of

-- FRESH --

PORK SAUSAGE

Every Day at

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine or Sewing Machine see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Two used cars for sale, one Regal, one Chevrolet. We decided to not ship a car of horses so have some for sale.

VANLUVEN BROS.
Napanee and Moscow.

P.S.—Come in for your Talking Machine (Victor or Edison) NOW before the Christmas rush.
50¢-f

You don't like all ordinary Epsom Salts—the taste does not appeal to you—In Rexall Live Salts you have them combined with other ingredients making a pleasant and far superior preparation. Take a little every morning and feel fit. 25¢. 50¢. and \$1.00 at WALLACE'S, the leading Drug Store.

WEISS BROS. SPECIAL



GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.

10.30—Sermon by pastor. Subject, "A Bird's Eye View of the Bible."

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

Monday, 8.00—League meeting.

7.00—Regular service.

Tuesday afternoon—W. M. S. Bazaar and Tea.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer meeting.

Special sale of unclaimed pictures at PAUL'S.

McDonald's Pure Coffee only 40¢. lb., fresh ground and every ounce guaranteed or money refunded.

Fred Wilson shipped in the last two weeks five cars of hogs and cattle to Toronto and Montreal markets.

The Farmer's Advocate recommends as a sure house killer for stock, 1 lb. of Higgins White Hellebore and 3 lbs. cement. For sale in Napanee, at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Window Shades, worth 75¢. for 45¢. at PAUL Book Store.

Christmas Goods.

New seeded, seedless, sultana and larger raisins, new currents, peels, dates, etc. at THE BEVERLY-McDONALD Store.

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE.

Re-opened for Christmas trade.

Special bargains until balance of stock is sold.

OPPOSITE ROYAL HOTEL.

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship on Saturday, Dec. 8th, and will pay \$16.50 for good hogs and \$13.50 for sows.

J. W. HAMBLBY
G. H. WILLIAMS.

I.O.D.E. Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the "U.E.L." Chapter of the I.O.D.E. will be held in the board room of the Library, on Wed., Dec. 12th, at 3.30 p.m. Please note change of day.

St. Patrick's Church.

Next Saturday, 8th Dec. being a fast of obligation, solemn services will be held in St. Patrick's Church, Napanee, at 10 a.m., with instruction appropriate to the occasion.

Switzerville Fowl Supper.

A fowl supper will be given in Switzerville church on Friday evening, Dec. 14th, 1917. Proceeds in aid of Switzerville Red Cross Society. A good programme will be provided. Admission 35¢. 53-a

The Late Miss Christie.

Miss Christie aged seventy years, who went to Kingston several months ago from her home at Newburgh to undergo treatment at the General Hospital, passed away on Monday morning.

Oleomargarine on Sale on Tuesday Next.

The Food Controller announced that oleomargarine should be on sale to consumers in all parts of Canada by Tuesday of next week. Licenses have been issued from the office of the Veterinary Director-General to 300 applicants for permission to import oleomargarine and these will become operative on Monday next, Dec. 10th.

New Jewellery Store.

Mr. Melvin Taylor wishes to announce that his place of business will be open on Saturday, Dec. 8th, in the building formerly occupied by the Hydro Electric office. He will carry

THE STORE FOR

Fashionable Made Clothes

—for—

Men and Ladies.

In addition to our Men's Tailoring Department we have opened a New Department for the making of

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS.

Bring your own goods and have your Garments strictly "Tailored."

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Alfred Fox, Kingston, spent Monday in Napanee.

Mrs. J. G. Oliver spent last week her sister in Kingston.

Mr. Gerald Meagher was down from Toronto a few days last week.

Mr. Clarence Rose, Toronto, spent last week with his mother, Mrs. Ross Selby.

Mr. Leonard Brown, Toronto, home for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Graham, Mrs. A. Wallace, Mrs. A. E. Caton and M. W. A. Steacy were in Belleville on Tuesday.

Pte. H. E. Babcock, son of Mr. Epl Babcock, is reported wounded.

Mr. K. M. Pringle, who was helping organizing the Victory Loan Campaign, returned to Toronto on Thursday.

Messrs. W. A. Grange and D. M. Clew are in Toronto for a couple of days.

Mr. Irvine Vanalstine, South Napanee, is very ill with pneumonia.

Pte. Graham Fraser is home to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Fraser on last leave.

Mr. Chas. Anderson has returned from St. Catharines, where he has been spending the summer.

Mrs. D. W. McKim left last week to spend the winter with her son in Peterborough.

Mrs. B. E. Davy spent a few days last week in Toronto. Her mother, Mrs. Cornell, returned home with her.

Mrs. H. A. McCarthy, Yarker, spending the week with her niece Mrs. E. J. Pollard.

Mrs. W. J. Jewell spent the week end with her husband at Tweed.

Mrs. Dr. Anderson, Ottawa, spent the past week the guest of her father Mr. R. B. Allen.

Miss Elizabeth VanLoven will play a Violin Solo on Sunday evening in St. Mary Magdalene's church.

Mrs. Adelaide Davis left last week for the west, after staying nine months with her sister, Mrs. Man Jones, East Street, and other friends.

THE STORE FOR
Fashionable
Made Clothes
 —for—
Men and Ladies.

In addition to our Men's Tailoring Department we have opened a New Department for the making of

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Mrs. J. A. Fraser and Mrs. Holland

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
 Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.

9.45—Morning Class.
 10.30—Morning worship.
 11.45—Sunday School.
 3.00—Mission Band.
 7.00—Evening worship.
 Song service at which the following hymns from the new hymn book will be used: 85, 167, 226, 234, 237, 322, 333, 358, 372, 544.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Mission Circle at Mrs. J. E. Robinson's.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.

Thursday, 3 p. m.—W. M. S.

Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

Friday, 8 p. m.—Silver Anniversary W. M. S. "At Home" at the parsonage.

(Christmas entertainment Christmas night).

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH
 (PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Special Anniversary Services.
 Preacher for the day—Rev. Alfred Gandier, D.D., Knox College, Toronto.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.
 Anthem, "Praise Ye the Lord, O Jerusalem"—Darnton.
 Solo—"I Know no Life Divided"—Crammond.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.
 Male quartette—"Land of the True"—Beard.
 Anthem—"Praise Ye the Father"—Gounod.
 Solo—"I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes"—Evile. Miss M. McConachie.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
 Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar

Services at St. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.
 10.30—Morning Prayer.
 12.00—Sunday School.
 7.00—Evening Prayer (shortened) and second Advent Lecture on "Our Life After Death."

15c. Doz. California Oranges.

At 15c. doz.: these are a small orange but juicy and sweet and worth about twice the price we are asking for them.

THE BEVERLY McDONALD CO.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, in Davis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and other literature. Call and see him.

52-1f

Boyes' Grocery.

We have all in season, such as Emperor grapes, figs, dates, oranges, lemons, grape fruit, raisins, currants, Peels, also many packages for overseas. Come in and see our assortment.

Phone 236 G. W. BOYES,
 John Street.

Put Less Tea in the Pot

Because it chiefly consists of the Assam teas of Northern India, the strongest and richest in the world, less Red Rose is required in the tea pot.

Where four or five spoonfuls of ordinary tea are required just use three of Red Rose.

And Red Rose
tastes better.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



636

NOTICE TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS.

Protect your radiators from freezing by using Freeze Proof. Does not injure the radiator. One application sufficient for season. For sale by C. A. Wiseman.

49-c

Wanted Hogs and Cattle

Will ship hogs on Thursday, Dec. 13th, and it will pay the farmers who have hogs to sell to hold them for Thursday. Will be able to pay the highest market price for your hogs, fat cattle, new milch cows and springers, canners and calves.

Write or Telephone 226

FRED WILSON.

Wallace's Electric louse powder never fails to kill the lice on your stock. 35c. per lb. at WALLACE'S, the leading Drug Store.

A First Class Concert.

And sale of useful articles also Home Cooking will be held in Grace Methodist Church School Room, on Tuesday, Dec. 11th. The sale will begin at 2 o'clock. Afternoon tea will be served. Concert Programme 8 p.m.

Selection—Orchestra.
 Reading—Mrs. (Rev.) Seymour.
 Vocal Solo—Mr. E. R. Weiss.
 Violin Solo—Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson.
 Vocal Duett—Miss Green and Mr. B. Black.
 Reading—Mrs. Seymour.
 Vocal Solo—Miss McConachie.
 Violin Solo—Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson.
 Reading—Mrs. (Rev.) Seymour.
 Selection—Orchestra.

Admission 15 cents.

53-a

The best line of Stationery, Fountain Pens and Inks in town at WALLACE'S Drug Store, limited.

SPECIAL DECEMBER SERVICE
 BETWEEN
Toronto and Winnipeg
DAILY

Westbound, Dec. 3rd to Jan. 2nd. Eastbound, Dec. 1st to Jan. 5th

Note—Tri-weekly service will be resumed thereafter.

REGULAR SERVICE
 BETWEEN
Winnipeg and Edmonton **Edmonton and Vancouver**
DAILY **TRI-WEEKLY**

For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to R. E. McLEAN, STATION AGT. or E. McLAUGHLIN, TOWN AGT. Or write R. L. Fairbairn, G.P.A., 68 King St. E., Toronto.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Win-the-War Effort Depends
First on Honest and Efficient Govern-

lemons, grape fruit, raisins, currants, Peels, also many packages for overseas. Come in and see our assortment.

Phone-236

G. W. BOYES,
John Street.

Mr. H. A. McCarthy, Yarker, is ending the week with her niece, E. J. Pollard.

Mrs. W. J. Jewell spent the week with her husband at Tweed.

Mrs. Dr. Anderson, Ottawa, spent past week the guest of her father, R. B. Allen.

Miss Elizabeth VanLoven will play Solin Solo on Sunday evening next at St. Mary Magdalene's church.

Ms. Adelaide Davis left last week for the west, after staying nine months with her sister, Mrs. Manly, East Street, and other friends.

Mrs. J. A. Fraser and Mrs. Holland closed their residence here and will spend the winter in New York.

Mr. Walter Cook, Catarague, spent a few days this week in Napance.

Mr. Cecil Vanalstine, Kingston, left Wednesday in town.

Miss Mildred Fraser was home from about Lake to see her brother who is here on last leave.

A cable was received last Saturday from Lieut. Douglas Ham saying he arrived safely in England.

Funeral Kenneth Ham, who has been at Vimy Ridge, Loos, and at present at Ypres, had a narrow escape when a shell burst, a piece of it hitting his box respirator which was attached to his chest puncturing the filter which holds the oxygen.

MARRIAGES.

LEMMON—WILLMOTT—On Saturday, Dec. 1st, at Trinity Parsonage, Rev. C. W. Demille, May Willmott and Irvine Coleman Lemmon, both of Westown.

Cigars in special packages for the overseas at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Just Received.

A supply of boxes suitable for sending parcels overseas. 15c. each at WALLACE'S, the leading Drug Store.

THE WRIST WATCH.

We are fortunate in procuring a fine assortment of Ladies' Wrist Watches, at an advance on last year's prices. We can surprise you with our good values—the quality guaranteed.

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

Storage Batteries.

We have installed an up-to-date battery charger and are prepared to take care of any make of storage battery for the winter. We also take care of repair work and can furnish new batteries when required. Charges reasonable.

C. A. WISEMAN.

MATILDA A. WOODCOCK.

In keeping with her beautiful and assistant Christian life, Matilda A., widow of the late Nelson Woodcock, passed quietly and peacefully away on Thanksgiving eve (Nov. 28). Mrs. Woodcock, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Kimmerly, was born on May 28th, 1835, in the Province of Ontario. On Dec. 25th, 1856, she was married to Nelson Woodcock. For many years she resided at Hay Bay, going to Stoneham, Massachusetts, about three years ago. In addition to several grand children, four children survive her, Mr. Burgess N. Woodcock and Mrs. Richard T. Dixey of Stoneham, Mr. Willard S. Woodcock of Chelsea and Mrs. A. Herman of Thetford Mines, Quebec. Funeral services were held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richard Dixey, 183 Main St., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2nd, at three o'clock.

Have you heard of the new odor—steel— unquestionably the newest and daintiest odor on the market. In window display at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

lemons, grape fruit, raisins, currants, Peels, also many packages for overseas. Come in and see our assortment.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Win-the-War Effort Depends First on Honest and Efficient Government at Home.

It involves a real dropping of politics, a united instead of a disrupted country, a clear realization of all the needs of the Allies and a thorough organization of all Canada's resources for war effort.

Under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden there has been failure on every one of these points.

The management of the war has been regarded for three years and up to the eve of the election as a party game. The war profiteers and the men with political pull have had more consideration than the soldiers or their dependents.

The men responsible for the mistakes of the past ask you now to trust them again.

Don't you think you had better try a new man—an independent who has shown his independence and his sincerity in this campaign?

Isn't it time for a new broom at Ottawa?

Vote for Edward W. Grange



Independent Liberal.

If Mr. Paul wanted "Union" and the "dropping of politics" why did he not accept Mr. Grange's offer of Oct. 22nd, an attempt at agreement on "the best possible man" irrespective of party to represent Lennox and Addington.